The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A FLANK MOVEMENT BY THE HARD-MONEY MEN IN THE HOUSE—ADVANCED STAGE OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—A GENERAL RAILROAD INCORPORATION BILL FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The friends in the House of the Senate Finance bill were unable to carry out the programme to go to the Speaker's table and take up the Senate bill to-day, as had been their intention last night. The reason was that they were out-generaled in the outset by the hard-money men, although there were no indications either of the attempt or of its defeat in the public proceedings. The opponents of the Senate bill caused its friends to understand that, if they should attempt to carry out their programme and move to go to the Speaker's table, they, in turn, as soon as the bill should be reached, would propose an amendment to provide for the appropriation of a sum of money to print the additional notes required by the bill. The Speaker would have been compelled to recognize the person who should submit this amendment, as the motion would be entirely in order. This amendment, being once submitted, would render the Senate bill amenable to the new rule of the House adopted this session, which provides that any bill calling for an appropriation of public money or of public property shall have its first consideration in the Committee of the Whole. This proposed amendment, consequently, would have sent the Senate Finance bill to the general calendar in the Committee of the Whole, where it might never be reached. The inflation leaders were compelled to acknowledge that their purpose would thus be defeated, and consequently did not carry out the purpose of which last evening they made such boastful announcement. The victory for the hard-money men was thus as complete as it was noiseless. The debate went on, and delay is felt to be favorable to those who oppose inflation. There is now no apparent chance for final action on the subject till it shall have gone again to the Senate. The purpose of the inflationists in the House seems to be to substitute for the House bill, now pending, an exact copy of that passed by the Senate. The effect of this would be to send back to the Senate the bill which it has just passed. It would go back as an original House bill, and the Senate would be asked to concur with the House in the exact bill which it has just finished as its own measure. But this would open the subject again to debate, and with vigor gained by a week of rest, there is no predicting how much longer the Senate could talk about it.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—LOUISIANA.

The Senate was engaged upon the calendar again to-day, and will probably continue upon it during the rest of this week. There is no important measure pending before that body, with the exception of that introduced by Mr. Carpenter, a few weeks ago, to provide for a new election in Louisiana. He gave notice today that he would ask the Senate to take up that bill on Monday next, as it was important it should be disposed of, and he hoped the Senate would dispose of it without reference to a committee. What is very unusual, the Senate is somewhat ahead of the House in its business, although nearly four months were spent upon the Finance bill. The only three appropriation bills which have been reported to the Senate—the Army, Navy, and Fortification bills—have been passed by that body, and there is scarcely a bill upon the calendar of any public importance, with the exception of that above mentioned. Should Mr. Carpenter's motion prevail on Monday, and the Louisiana bill be taken up, it will probably occupy two or three weeks, as there are many Senators upon both sides who desire to speak on the subject.

TRANSPORTATION OF RAIL ROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

There was some discussion in the Senate today over the bill to provide for the general incorporation of railroad companies in the Territories, which was reported from the Committee on Railroads. This bill provides for the creation of railroad corporations in the Territories by compliance with its terms, without further and special legislation of Congress, and gives to any company which may be organized under the provisons of the act the right of way through the public lands, with land for station buildings, workshops, and depots, not to exceed forty acres for every ten miles of road. The bill has many friends, and will doubtless pass, though it met with some opposition to-day from Messrs. Wright, Howe, Wadleigh, and others. At the hour of adjournment a motion to recommit the bill was pending; but this motion was made for the purpose of laying the bill aside for the present, in order that other bills upon the calendar which would not consume so much time might be reached. The bill is one of very considerable importance. It is rigidly guarded in its terms; so that none but bona fide enterprises on which money is actually expended and invested can take advantage of it. If passed it will remove from the capital a class of people who come every year for railroad charters, and will permit any company, at any time, to build a road in the Territories for which there may be a legitimate demand. The bill is in the direction of substituting general for special legislation, and was very ably advocated to-day by Senators Stewart and Scott.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Henry C. Johnson to be Commissioner of Customs, vice Wm. G. Haines, removed. George G. Fisher, of Georgia, to be Consul at Beirut. Benj. F. Bell to be Postmaster at Americus, Ga. Commodore Fabius Stanley to be Rear Admiral in the navy, vice Sands, retired. Wm. E. Leroy, to be Rear Admiral in the navy, Vice Parrott, retired. David O. Lewis, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy to fill a vacancy. Wm. E. Kilburn, to be Ensign in the navy, at the foot of the class of 1870.

THE HOWARD INQUIRY.

In the Howard case to-day the direct testimony of Gen. Balloch was completed. The testimony has referred generally to the manner of conducting the business of which Gen. Balloch was the chief disbursing officer. The office disbursed $29,000,000, Gen. Balloch arranging for the payment of bounties and the disbursement of the various funds appropriated by Congress. This witness will be cross-examined to-morrow.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—For some time past the firm of Podesta & Co., Front street, have missed liquors and cigars, and suspicion was directed to John Gozzola, formerly a partner in the store, who had recently set up a saloon near the Cotton Exchange. The firm had Officer Pride detailed, who, for the past two nights, was locked in the store armed with a double-barreled shot-gun charged with buckshot. About 7 o'clock to-night Pride heard the door unlocked, and saw a man enter and take the key out and lock the door inside and start toward the counting-room. The officer called him to throw his hands up and surrender, but he rushed at Pride, who emptied both barrels into the body of the burglar, killing him instantly. On striking a light the body was found to be that of Gozzola.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE LATE MR. SUMNER.

FOUR BALLOTS YESTERDAY—INDICATIONS OF A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK—DAWES AND HOAR BOTH LOSING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 8.—We can report progress in the contest for United States Senator to-night. Four ballots were taken this afternoon in joint convention, and though little change was shown in the voting, there was enough to indicate the approach of the general breaking up. The feeling that something would be accomplished to-day was universal, and the State House was thronged as it has not been since the opening days of the struggle. On the first ballot Dawes showed steadily in front, receiving ninety-six ballots, and Hoar polled a good vote, though not quite so large as heretofore. On the second ballot Dawes lost two and Hoar fourteen. On the third Dawes lost another and Hoar two, and on the fourth Dawes lost eight more, and Hoar three more. The loss of Dawes and Hoar was divided between Charles Francis Adams, Gov. Washburn, and Speaker Sanford, indicating to some the possible selection of one of the three at last as the compromise candidate. Sanford made the largest gains, polling on the first ballot 2, on the second 11, and on the third 13. Adams had 16 at the start, and this on the two following ballots was increased to 19. After the first ballot Washburn got 7 and 6; Judge Colt, 2, and Judge Devens, 4. Sanford's gain was mostly from the ranks of the Hoar men, and Washburn's was entirely from that quarter. The Democrats voted, as heretofore, for their man without a break, and Banks lifted his voice, as usual, for John G. Whittier.

Another secret conference of Dawes men was held to-night, and, after consultation with Washington, a plan of operations for to-morrow was agreed upon. They are to stick together, according to report, urge several ballots to-morrow, with the hope that, as the Convention thins, as was the case to-day, they may succeed in showing a two-thirds vote of those present, and so elect their man.

Some of the Democratic leaders, also, had a conference, and they decided, it is said, to keep their men together and be on the look-out for a chance to "sell out big," as they put it. It is their hope that by and by they will be offered some office for their votes by the Republicans. The anti-Dawes men will be warned in the morning of the supposed tactics of the friends of Dawes, so it is not likely that anything final will result from the work of this next day.

THE FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

BOSTON, April 8.—The fourteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day.

The whole number of votes cast was	270		
Necessary to a choice	136		
Dawes received	96	Curtis	72
Hoar	79	Adams	16

Washburn and Sanford received two votes each, and Whittier, George T. Bigelow, and Phillips one each. The convention then took a recess.

THE FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

The fifteenth ballot was then taken as follows:

Whole number of votes	269		
Necessary to a choice	135		
Dawes	91	Sanford	11
Hoar	65	Washburn	7
Curtis	72	Judge Colt	2
Adams	19		

Whittier and Phillips one each.

The convention took a recess for one hour.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number, 269; necessary for a choice, 135.

Dawes, 90; Hoar, 63; Curtis, 72; Adams, 19; Sanford, 13; Washburn, 6; Judge Devens, 2; Judge Colt, 2; Phillips and Whittier one each.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number, 261; necessary for a choice, 131.

Dawes, 82; Hoar, 60; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Sanford, 11; Banks, 7; Washburn, 5; Devens, 4; Charles Hale, Amasa Walker, Whittier, and Phillips, one each.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AN INCREASE IN THE TARIFF ANTICIPATED—SHIPPING NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—A good deal of excitement prevails in commercial circles here over an anticipated increase in the tariff. In expectation of an increase in duties, the goods in bonded warehouses are being rapidly cleared. The sum of $10,000 was paid into the Inland Revenue office, yesterday, for excise duties, and as much more into the Custom-house.

The bark Emma Payseant, from Liverpool, Great Britain, arrived at North Sydney, Cape Breton, yesterday. The ice is clear at North Sydney, but South Sydney harbor is not open yet. It is thought probable that the drift of ice will pass early this year. A large number of vessels have cleared from Lansburg during the week. No ice is visible from Sydney harbor. The brigantine Leander, which arrived on Sunday night from St. Jago, bound to St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been surveyed and ordered to discharge her cargo for repairs.

The steamer Mimosa, from Liverpool, Great Britain, twenty-three days, bound to St. John, New-Brunswick, arrived here this afternoon, short of coal. She reports bad weather and a heavy gale from south-west to north-west, and a head sea during the voyage; saw a quantity of field ice off this coast yesterday.

The brigantine Republic arrived at Cork, Ireland, on April 3, thirteen days from Halifax, being the quickest passage ever made from this port across the Atlantic by a sailing vessel.

A derelict vessel, bottom up, supposed to have been bark rigged, was found March 18, drifting off the east end of Bermuda, and towed into St. Georges. The vessel had lost her stern, and, although newly coppered, was apparently old. She had evidently been loaded with pitch-pine, as large quantities of that material were picked up at different places around the island.

BURNING OF A MOROCCO FACTORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—Early this morning the morocco factory of Jacob Richardson, of this city, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames had already gained such headway that it was impossible to prevent the total destruction of the factory. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $15,000, on which there is insurance for about $12,000, including $2,500 in the Merchants', of Newark, N. J., and $1,750 in the Westchester, of New-York.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN TEXAS—PASSENGERS OF A STAGE-COACH ROBBED.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 8.—A special dispatch from Austin to the *News*, dated to-day, says that last night about dusk the stage, carrying the mail and eleven passengers, of whom three were ladies, was stopped about twenty-three miles from here by three armed men, who cut the front horses from the traces and took all the passengers' money and jewelry, and broke open their trunks, and gutted the mail bags, taking off one of them. Among the passengers were Bishop Gregg, and Mr. Breckenridge, President of the National Bank of San Antonio, from whom they took $1,000. They secured about $3,000 from the passengers. The stage was a regular four-horse stage from San Antonio to Austin, and did not reach Austin until 4 o'clock this morning.

THE SUMNER MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—In the Sumner memorial celebration to-day only about 150 persons paraded, but the church where the eulogies were delivered was crowded.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENT OF SOLICITOR BANFIELD.

FLAT CONTRADICTION OF THE EVIDENCE OF SECRETARIES RICHARDSON AND SAWYER—NATURE OF MR. BANFIELD'S DUTIES SHOWN—AN IRRECONCILABLE DISCREPANCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day examined William C. H. Waddell, of New-York, his son, Lloyd D. Waddell, and Solicitor Banfield. The testimony of the Waddells was not very material. Mr. Banfield's testimony, however, was exceedingly important, contradicting the statements both of Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Sawyer, about their knowledge and responsibility for the contracts and proceedings under them. The manner of Mr. Banfield was frank, manly, and firm. He did not seek to evade any responsibility that properly belonged to him, but he showed clearly that there was no justice in the attempt of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary to throw upon him the burden of the responsibility that ought fairly to rest upon them. His testimony as to the knowledge of Messrs. Sawyer and Richardson concerning the contracts is supported by the statements of Sanborn. There are two classes of duties resting upon the office of the Solicitor. First, there are the duties imposed by the statutes. Those duties are in a certain sense original. The Solicitor conducts them in his own way, and the correspondence is in his own name. For the manner of the discharge of these duties he is absolutely responsible in law. For their performance he holds himself responsible to the fullest extent. Another part of the duties of the office is to act, when called upon, as the legal advisor and attorney of the Secretary of the Treasury. In this branch of the duties of the office the Solicitor can originate nothing. He writes nothing for the signature of the Secretary without written or verbal orders. He can determine nothing. Sometimes his advice is taken, and sometimes it is rejected. In either case the responsibility lies with the Secretary. In relation to the Sanborn contracts, the Solicitor acted solely in the latter capacity, as advisor, and exercised no determinate power whatever. There was consultation between Secretary Boutwell and himself about the making of the first contract, and he had no doubt he fully concurred with the Secretary in the action that was taken in regard to it. This was the Kelsey contract. He never knew of Mr. Sanborn's application or saw the papers until they were sent to him, or he was sent for to go to the Secretary's room, and he took the papers, with verbal instructions from Secretary Richardson to prepare the contracts. The papers did not come to his office originally, and Sanborn never came to him until he came to hurry up the preparation of the contracts. The Clark contract came to the office of the Solicitor in his absence during vacation, already drawn up, with the instruction of Mr. Sawyer, as Acting Secretary, to give notice to Mr. Clark to appear and execute it. There is no such thing as routine in the Solicitor's Office about the class of advisory duties. All such matters are special, and come to him with special reference of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. He never, it was repeated, prepared a contract or paper involving the signature of the Secretary without previous instructions. Every one of the papers in these contract cases which he prepared were prepared in that way. He never suggested terms of the contracts, rate of compensation, or any person to receive a contract; nor was his advice asked on these matters. The list of 590 railroads was incorporated in the contracts in the following manner: Mr. Banfield was sent for to the room of Secretary Richardson, who said Sanborn had a list to be incorporated in the contracts, and it was all right. The list was then and there in the Secretary's room made a part of the contract by the written indorsements of the Secretary and the Solicitor. The matter had been determined by the Secretary, and the list was not referred to the Solicitor for advice on examination, but simply to make a contract, and instead of writing out a formal contract he wrote an indorsement recommending that the list be included in the contracts, which indorsement the Secretary at the same time approved. Mr. Banfield did not know what was contained in the list till long afterward, and he took the action above stated under direction of the Secretary. In regard to the Presbrey letter, which Mr. Sawyer testified Mr. Banfield asked from him, Mr. Banfield swears in the most positive manner that he never solicited any letter from the Assistant Secretary, and that there was not a word of truth in the statement that he did; that no such conversation as Sawyer detailed ever took place, and that Presbrey came first to him and was sent by him to head-quarters, when the order came immediately from Mr. Sawyer to prepare the letter in question.

Mr. Presbrey, a man of reputation, living in this city, will probably be examined by the committee. The contradiction between Mr. Banfield and the two Secretaries is wholly irreconcilable and incapable of any explanation except that on one side or the other statements absolutely false have been made.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Committee on Ways and Means had another session to-day in the Sanborn matter, and examined, under oath, Wm. C. H. Waddell and his son, Lloyd D. Waddell, of New-York. Their testimony related merely to their connection with Sanborn, they having originally procured the information in regard to unpaid legacy and succession taxes, which information was afterward worked up by Coughlin, and the collection made through the District Attorney's office. Mr. Waddell was to receive twenty-five per cent. of the sums collected, but that rate was reduced to ten per cent., and finally the contract between him and Sanborn was annulled. Both Waddell and his son denied all knowledge of any connection with the matter of any member of Congress, or of any Treasury official. The elder Waddell had applied to the Treasury Department for a contract under the law, but had received no answer to his application. He had not mentioned in it any rate of compensation, but he informed the committee that he would willingly have contracted with the Government at the rate of ten per cent. Both witnesses thought the law under which the contracts were made a good one, if properly administered, on the ground that extraordinary inducements were necessary in order to stimulate increased activity in the collection of taxes.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, came before the committee and complained that witnesses had been examined in reference to his private affairs, and that he had not been notified to be present to hear the testimony, and, if he deemed it proper, to cross-examine the witnesses. He had had much experience in committees, and it had been his uniform practice, whenever a witness made a statement involving a member of either House, to suspend the examination and to send for the member. He simply asked for that measure of courtesy to himself.

The Chairman, Mr. Dawes, replied that the allusions to Mr. Butler's name in the testimony had been only incidental, and that when witnesses were asked general questions the committee could not know in advance that the answers would refer to a member of Congress. He assured Mr. Butler that the intention of the committee was to let him see any part of the testimony which he might regard as in any way reflecting upon him, and to give him the fullest opportunity of explaining it, or of examining the witnesses. After a long colloquy on the subject, Mr. Beck notified Mr. Butler that the examination of Mr. Sanborn would be continued to-morrow, and that it was very probable that some inquiries might be directed into the business and operations of Mr. Sanborn during the war, when he held some commission under Gen. Butler, then in command at Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Butler said that he could not be present to-morrow, and the only Government position held by Mr. Sanborn was that of Provost Messenger, to keep order on a boat running between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

Solicitor Banfield also made an additional statement to the committee, defending his official acts in the matter of the Sanborn contracts against reflections upon him, which he supposed were made by Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Sawyer.

The point of Mr. Banfield's statement was that his duties in regard to the Sanborn contracts were not original, but merely advisory. That he was not responsible for initiating the system, but that he was prepared to share with the other officials of the department the responsibility of having concurred in it. The system had been initiated after consultation with him by Secretary Boutwell and the then Assistant Secretary, Mr. Richardson. He stated that, with the exception of issuing the secret service credentials to Messrs. Green and Presbery, Mr. Sanborn's agents, which was a matter wholly in his discretion as Solicitor, he had written or signed no papers, and done no act connected with the Sanborn contract from beginning to end, except by the direction of the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary. He stated also that some time before the passage of the act of 1872 in relation to contracts of this character, a special appeal was made to him by Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, and Mr. Sawyer, then Senator, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to give to the act of 1870 a broader construction than he thought it would bear, for the purpose of making it embrace taxes withheld by railroad companies, and that Mr. Sawyer was very earnest about the matter.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—Full returns of the election in this city yesterday show the choice of 5 Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 4 Independent to the City Council, which will stand, with the members holding over: Democrats, 14; Republicans, 6; Independents, 4. For School Directors: Republicans, 3; Independents, 3; Democrats, 2. The School Board stands: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 9; Independent, 1.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—The Democrats were successful in the election here yesterday. They elected five out of six Aldermen.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 8.—The Democratic ticket has been elected here. This city has, since the negro population began voting, given Republican majorities at every election until yesterday.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—The Republicans elected their whole city ticket yesterday, with the exception of a few minor officers.

KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 8.—The reform ticket in this city has been elected with the exception of the Police Judge.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 8.—The citizens' ticket has been elected here. There were no party nominations, but all the officers elected except one are Republicans.

NEW-YORK.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 8.—The town meetings in this county yesterday resulted in the election of six Republican and three Democratic Supervisors, a Republican gain of one.

COCK-FIGHTING.

MAIN BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LOUISVILLE FOR ABOUT $7,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HOBART, Ind., April 8.—The cocking main between Chicago and Louisville commenced here to-day. Of the twenty-one birds shown, seventeen were matched, and there will be that number of battles. The stakes are $200 a side on each battle, and $2,000 a side on the odd one; or, in all, the sum of $7,200. A number of Southerners are here, most of them Kentuckians, while of course quite a crowd of Chicagoans are in attendance. Large sums of money are wagered on the outside, and great interest is evinced in the result. Thus far nine battles have been fought, six of which have been won by Chicago. This leaves Louisville far to the rear, but it may do better on the morrow. Three of Louisville's cocks were so unfortunate as to break a leg, and were easily whipped afterward. The longest battle so far was fifty-eight minutes, and the shortest one minute and two seconds.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOWING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Heavy showers of rain have occurred at intervals during the day. Since 4 P. M. it has been raining steadily, and blowing half a gale, varying from south-east to south-west. The river is from one to five inches above high-water mark, running over the levee at several points in the city. At Orange and Louisa streets, and at the Third District ferry landing, opposite Jackson square, the railroad tracks are covered with water. At Carrollton the wind carried the water over the levee during the day, and this evening, from increasing wind and rain, serious damage is apprehended. A break occurred in the levee below Carrollton City, but the authorities have a large force at work endeavoring to repair the damage.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE EDMONDS.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 8.—The remains of the late Judge John W. Edmonds arrived in this city this morning, and were conveyed to the Worth House, where they lay in state until 1 o'clock, when they were taken to their final resting place in the family vault at the cemetery, followed by a most imposing cortege. A large gathering of our leading citizens, and a number of persons from abroad, viewed the remains, and followed them to the tomb. The floral decorations on and around the casket were profuse and elegant, and among them was a magnificent cross and crown, inscribed, "The *Gazette's* Tribute to John W. Edmonds, its First Editor." The procession that followed the remains to the grave was one of the largest ever seen in this city.

NEW IRON STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—It is announced that two of the new iron steam-ships for the Pacific Mail Company have been contracted for in this city, one by Havilan, Hollingsworth & Co., and one by Pusey, Jones & Co.

THE SPRAGUE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—In the United States District Court this morning, the proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were discontinued, and the case dismissed.

A MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Another murder and suicide occurred here to-day. A man named Macy shot another named Caldwell through the head, and then shot himself in the region of the heart, and cannot survive. The cause of the act is not known.

ALBANY.

WORK IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The greater part of this morning's session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole and upon their final passage. After a long and uninteresting debate the act which repeals all laws authorizing towns, villages, and cities to subscribe for stock in aid of railroads was ordered to a third reading.

THE CHAMBERS STREET RAILROAD.

The bill providing for the construction of a railroad in Chambers street was passed by a vote of 17 to 10.

THE CANAL AUDITOR.

In executive session, Francis S. Thayer was confirmed as Canal Auditor.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Senator King called up his resolution appointing a commission to revise the boundary lines of the harbor of New-York; but before the question had been disposed of, an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning. The usual evening session was dispensed with, for the purpose of giving the Finance Committee an opportunity of considering the Supply bill.

BANKS IN PLACES OF SIX THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

The Governor has signed the bill amending the general banking law so as to permit the establishment of banks with $50,000 capital in places of six thousand inhabitants or less.

THE CANAL QUESTION—ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

The Canal Committee of both Houses held a session in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution for funding the canal debt. Mr. William M. Evarts addressed the committee at length. He favored low tolls, but not injudiciously low. But he opposed that part of the amendment which provides that all of the debt and interest shall be paid out of the revenues of the canals, and that there shall be no further direct taxation for current expenses of the canals, and for repairs ordinary and extraordinary. He also bore down heavily upon the present canal management, saying that unless the extravagance and swindling prevailing were stopped the people would rise as they did against the New-York Ring, and put a stop to it by incarcerating in the State Prison those engaged in the business.

Ex-Mayor Obdyke and Frank Moulton also appeared and spoke against the measure. S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low and John T. Johnson, represented the Chamber of Commerce; and also a committee from the Produce Exchange are here in opposition to the Amendment.

REASSESSMENT OF VACATED ASSESSMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Cities this evening gave a hearing to H. H. Anderson, of New-York, who spoke at length in opposition to the bill which provides for the reassessment of vacated assessments in New-York.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Tobey presented the petitions of the citizens of Warren County for the passage of Mr. Lord's bill for the equalization of taxes.

By Mr. Ledwith—Of the Asylum of St. Vincent De Paul, for participation in school moneys.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Robertson, adversely, to provide for certain costs against common carriers. Agreed to.

Also, adversely, to the bill relative to the sale of real estate under and by virtue of orders, decrees, or judgments, of a court of record. Agreed to.

Also, favorably to the bill relative to courts of record.

Also, favorably to the bill relative to the Marine Court of New-York City.

Also, favorably to the bill for a railroad at the foot of Chambers street, North River, to James Slip and Roosevelt street.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Booth—To change the name of the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary, with leave to increase their capital $250,000.

Also to facilitate the transportation of the mails, parcels, merchandise, &c., between New-York and places in that vicinity. A similar bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Biglin on the 6th of March.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow aliens to hold real estate in certain cases.

Relative to the Police Court and Police Justice of the Sixth Police District of the City of New-York.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Chambers street, New-York City.

The following bill was considered and ordered to a third reading:

To repeal all laws authorizing towns to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads.

Adjourned until Thursday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Batcheller—To amend the act to provide support for State paupers.

Also, adversely, on the bill to amend the revised statutes relative to the assessment of real and personal property for taxation, and other purposes. Agreed to.

The general Appropriation bill was received from the Senate amended. The question was on concurring with the amendments.

Mr. W. Miller moved concurrence with all except that of $125,000 to academies.

Agreed to.

He then moved to strike out the appropriation of $125,000 to academies. After much discussion it was agreed to take the final question to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The discussion was again renewed, and, finally terminating, the subject was postponed until 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the vote is to be taken.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Bostwick—To unify the supervision of the schools of the State of New-York, for the consideration of the House.

By Mr. Lincoln—To extend the time for the completion of the New-York and Albany Railroad.

Also, authorizing the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

Also, changing the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, and extending its powers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lincoln—To repeal the charter of the Wine Traders' Association.

By Mr. Phillips—To amend the Excise laws.

By Mr. Colahan—To improve the King's Bridge Road, of New-York.

By Mr. Whitbeck—To protect live stock transported on railroads.

At 2:15 the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30 P. M. and the following bills, considered in Committee of the Whole were ordered to a third reading:

Providing for filling low lands in Brooklyn; levying a tax of three-twentieths of a mill on the dollar of valuation of property to pay awards made by the canal appraisers and the certificates of indebtedness for interest.

The bill in relation to savings banks, providing among other things that the officers of savings banks shall not be officers in other banks, was rejected.

To incorporate the State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics.

To amend the revised statutes relative to summary proceedings for recovering the possession of lands.

To amend the act concerning proofs of wills, by authorizing executors to apply to Surrogates for the sale of real estate for the payment of funeral expenses.

To amend the charter of the City of Lockport.

Adjourned.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., April 8.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars for Maine commenced its annual session at the City Hall this afternoon, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, J. E. Shaw, of Paris, presiding. The attendance is the largest ever known. The reports of Grand Worthy Chief Shaw and Grand Secretary W. F. Morrill were presented this evening, and showed the order has had unusual prosperity since the last session. There are 195 lodges with a present membership of 16,000 in Maine. The Grand Lodge will continue in session to-morrow.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

THE LADIES OF WILMINGTON, DEL., WORKING DILIGENTLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—The woman's temperance movement shows increasing zeal. The third weekly meeting, this afternoon, was more largely attended than any previous one. The disposition is now to visit the saloons, or at least to make private visitations to liquor-sellers. Pledges of every sort are industriously circulated. The plan of operations will be further matured at a meeting of the Executive Committee of forty to-morrow, and prayers and saloon-visiting are not unlikely to be decided on.

THE MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—At a temperance meeting here this morning Dio Lewis made an address. After several other speeches volunteers were called for to serve on committees. These committees are to do all they can between the time they were appointed and to-morrow, and at that time they will report at the meeting to be held in the afternoon. The ladies are to form committees of two and go just where they wish. They are to pray and work in every proper way to influence liquor-sellers to close their places, and they are also to pay special attention to parties who own property on which there are saloons. A resolution was passed requesting the Pastors of churches to render all the aid in their power to further the movement.

CHURCH CONFERENCE.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BOSTON, April 8.—The seventy-fifth annual session of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began to-day at Trinity Church in the Bunker Hill district. The conference will continue in session until Tuesday of next week. Bishop Janes, presides. Soon after organizing the conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Ministers of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of Massachusetts, in annual conference assembled, numbering 261 members, having pastoral charge of 206 churches, embracing more than 28,000 members, do solemnly for ourselves and for our people, protest against the repeal or mutilation of the Prohibitory law, and also against the enactment of a license law to sustain in anywise the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the above resolution be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of the Massachusetts Legislature, with the request that it be read to their respective bodies.

CANADA.

THE CASE OF RIEL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 8.—The *Times* this morning publishes the conclusion of Archbishop Tache's manifesto, in which that Prelate sums up the argument on the Riel question. The Imperial authorities, he contends, are bound by the acts of their agent (the Governor General) and the Dominion authorities, by repeated promises of pardon, and by receiving the delegates after the murder of Scott. It is expected that a large crowd of spectators will be in the galleries this forenoon, though it is possible that Attorney General Clarke's illness, and his consequent inability to attend, may cause a further postponement of the proceedings until to-morrow. It is now rumored that the French members will move this afternoon that a month's leave of absence be granted Riel, on the ground that he is about to surrender to the Quebec authorities.

NO AMNESTY TO BE APPLIED FOR.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 8.—In the House last night the Premier stated, in answer to a question, that the Government did not intend to apply for any amnesty for offenses committed in the North Territory during the insurrection of 1869.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 8.—Intense excitement prevails here over the Riel case. Crowds are filling the lobbies and gathering on the outside of the House. There is about an equal number of French and Orangemen. Trouble is anticipated.

4:15 P. M.—The order of the day respecting Riel has not yet been arrived at. The galleries are crowded and about 1,000 persons are outside unable to get into the House. It is certain that Riel will not take his seat. It is now rumored that he has surrendered to parties in Lower Canada.

5 P. M.—Riel will not appear until Archbishop Tache arrives from Manitoba, when he will be guided by his advice.

5:30 P. M.—The House has adjourned, and the Riel question has been postponed until to-morrow.

SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 8.—A special dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says that on the night of the 27th ult. a party of Indians from the reservation fired into a company of soldiers near Fort Sill. The troops returned the fire, and from the bloody trail and a war bonnet found the next day it is believed that several Indians were seriously wounded.

Gen. Augur and a part of his staff will leave for the Rio Grande frontier to-morrow on an extended tour of inspection.

FATAL CASUALTIES IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 8.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a three story brick house on Seaman street while the inmates were all asleep. Mrs. Rother, a widow, and her son Louis, aged thirteen years, were smothered. Charlie Rother, aged eleven years, jumped from the third story, and escaped with a severe cut on the hip. A man also jumped from the third story, but was not badly hurt. The bodies of Mrs. Rother and her son were discovered after the flames had been subdued.

George Hewson, a fireman on the Evansville and Cairo Railroad, fell from a train at 2 o'clock this morning, the train passing over his body, cutting it in two at the waist, and severing both legs and one arm.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the main branch for the half year ended 31st of March, payable on and after the 1st of May, and also a dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for the half year ended 31st of March, payable on and after the 17th inst.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER INDICTED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 8.—An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of Polk County against Isaac Brandt, a Deputy State Treasurer, for embezzlement of the funds of the State to the amount of $40,000. It is not believed that the money can be recovered, as it appears that there is some defect in his bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 8.—The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a caucus, this morning, at which important action was taken. It was agreed that the Democrats of both branches of the Legislature would oppose the Centennial Appropriation bill, and the bill for the increase of the debt of Philadelphia, until the Republican majority in the House agreed to pass a fair Apportionment bill for the city. This action may endanger the Centennial bill, which needs only to pass the House, it having gone through all the preliminary stages in both Houses. But the partisan action of the Democrats may have the effect of making the Centennial bill a party measure, in which case there will be enough Republican votes in the House to pass it without the aid of the Democrats.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S FUNERAL—THE DISRAELI MARRIAGE STORY DENIED.

LONDON, April 8.—The British Government will defray the expenses of Dr. Livingstone's funeral, which is to take place at Westminster Abbey.

This morning's *Post* denies the report that Mr. Disraeli is to marry the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAM-SHIP.

LONDON, April 8.—The steam-ship Ohio, from New-York March 25, for Bremen, has put into Falmouth with her shaft broken.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO VISIT IRELAND.

LONDON, April 8.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon pay a visit to Ireland.

THE LATE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, April 8.—*Le Temps* to-day publishes the full text of a dispatch from the Austrian Premier, Von Beust, to Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at Paris, dated July, 1870, saying: "We consider the cause of France as our own, but the alliance of Russia and Prussia prevents the armed intervention of Austria." Von Beust advises Prince Metternich to suggest that the good will of Italy may be obtained, and the mediation of that Government in settlement of the Franco-Prussian difficulty secured, if France will permit the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

SPAIN.

THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ TO RESIDE IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 8.—The Cure of Santa Cruz will take up his residence in Belgium for the present.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF THE PAINTER KAULBACH.

MUNICH, April 8.—William Kaulbach, the painter, whose dangerous illness from cholera was reported yesterday, died last night.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE ISLANDS OFFERED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 8.—The sovereignty of the Fiji Islands has been formally tendered to Great Britain.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.—The storm centre in the South-west has moved eastward to Southern Mississippi. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed in the Gulf States, with fresh brisk southerly to easterly winds, and over Tennessee, the lower Ohio Valley, Arkansas, and the Southern Missouri, with fresh brisk east to north winds. Generally cloudy weather and south-east to south-west winds over the South Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to easterly and northerly, and rain over the Middle and Eastern States, but partly as snow over the northern portions of New-York and New-England. A severe norther was reported from Texas. The rivers have risen at Brownsville, New-Geneva, Morgantown, Paducah, and Nashville, but continued falling at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy weather, with rain, snow, and east to north winds, will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, increasing east to north winds, with cloudy and rainy weather in the former, but partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, in the latter.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing south to east winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Gulf States, winds, shifting to west and north, with falling temperature and clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather, winds shifting to north and north-west, and rain.

For the upper lake region, Iowa, and Missouri, clear or partly cloudy weather, with winds gradually shifting to east and south.

The Cumberland and Upper Ohio Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, and Charleston.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	43°	42°	3:30 P. M.	59°	53°
6 A. M.	44°	41°	6 P. M.	56°	45°
9 A. M.	45°	44°	9 P. M.	52°	41°
12 M.	50°	51°	12 P. M.	49°	39°

Average temperature yesterday....44½°

Average temperature for corresponding date of last year....49¾°

THE ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—A special dispatch, dated Fulton, to the *Republican* says: "Capt. Holloway arrived here to-day from the newly-discovered gold mines on the North Fork of the Ouachita, en route to St. Louis, to purchase apparatus wherewith to commence active operations. The mines are situated in the mountains, near the Choctaw line, and richer than at first supposed. Capt. Holloway passed through the silver district on his way here, and reports the wildest excitement over the recent discoveries. After an examination of the ore and mines he pronounces the former very rich and the latter inexhaustible, and says the half has not been told. The Joplin Mining Company will at once commence the erection of several smelters for making the antimony, which is found in the most extensive quantities ever discovered in the world. Miners and adventurers are flocking to the scene of the late discoveries."

MEETING OF THE WESTERN RAIL MILL ASSOCIATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., April 8.—The Western Rail Mill Association met in this city to-day. Representatives were present from nine points. As no action would be conclusive without the vote of a majority of the association it was decided to adjourn without transacting any business, and to meet in Chicago in June.

Reports show that nearly the entire number of mills in the association are without business. Parties with thirty-five years' experience in the iron trade report that they have never known such a stagnation in the manufacture of rails. It was also stated that the receipts of the Western railroads during the past month have fallen off more than twenty-five per cent. below the corresponding month of last year, and, as a consequence, very few companies are ordering rails for any purpose.

THE McLEAN CONTEMPT CASE.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—John R. McLean, proprietor of the *Enquirer*, was again on the witness stand to-day, and again refused to answer the question as to who, besides Scowden, the defendant on trial, charged with procuring the libelous publication in the *Enquirer*, gave him information on which to ground the article. He was sent to jail.

ICE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Ice was cut in the lake to-day opposite this city over a foot in thickness. Vessels are loading for the upper lake ports.

CUBA.

THE NEW GOVERNOR—WAR NEWS—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 2, 1874.

Within a few days Don Jose De La Concha, appointed Captain General of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with extraordinary and almost unlimited powers, rivaling the authority of a Viceroy, will arrive at this capital, and, for the third time in its history, will assume the command of and attempt to direct the destinies of this Antilla. The general attitude of all classes of society, in respect of his arrival, is one of expectancy, and while many are confident that he is the precursor of peace and prosperity, and that the prestige of his name and fame and the talents which he possesses will bring about what seven of his predecessors were unable to accomplish—the end of the insurrection—there are others who, in his appointment by the Home Government, see but the despair of a gambler, and the determination to stake all upon a single chance. While Spain is racked with internal strife and civil warfare, and has no settled form of government, she can no longer send soldiers to a distant colony to struggle against an insurrection which has already cost her 90,000 men, and millions and millions in money. The suppression of the rebellion will be one of the first objects of Concha's attention, for it is expected of him as he has told people, that he will find all the means to put an end to the insurrection in Cuba within Cuba herself, and that he will, as twenty years ago, wield the power at his command with as strong and firm a hand.

But when the memory is carried back to the time of Concha's last rule, and comparisons are made between the public sentiment of that time and this, it is remembered that then there was an almost universal disclaimer by the Cubans of Lopez's feeble attempt at invasion, and all feared the stern measures taken by the Captain General against it, while now there exists an almost universal sympathy of the Cubans with their brothers struggling in the field for independence. Revolution since that day has advanced with rapid strides, and what is now expected of Concha as a Governor compares unfavorably with a record of his past services. There are many, too, who declare that his spirits and energy, tamed by twenty years' of an intriguing life, and his wasted fortune which sadly needs increase, added to the change among public men, the *morale* of public affairs, the peculiar condition of the Island, and the volunteer organization, which has been considered as the master power, will all prove great obstacles to his success as a Governor and the result expected of him. However, a few days more and he will be among us, and will then initiate the measures which he believes will be required for the suppression of the insurrection and the settlement of the financial, social, and all other questions which for five years have hinged upon that principal one. Gen. Jovellar, after the formal delivery over of his command to Concha, will immediately sail for Spain, and this officer, whose principal source of gratification during the short term of his command is the thought of having averted a war between the United States and Spain by his skillful management of the Virginius question, which confronted him even before he landed on Cuban soil, looks forward with impatience to the day when he can yield up the responsibility of command and take needed repose. One circumstance, which has given rise to some comment, and is supposed to be occasioned by a desire not to have any changes made in the present state of affairs, is his unwillingness to turn over the command *ad interim* to the Segundo Cabo, Gen. Mirelo, which has often been the practice upon the relief of a Captain General, as it generally happens they are only too eager to return to Spain.

Regarding the recent movements of the insurgents, now apparently stronger and more active than at any previous stage of the insurrection, and their late desperate encounters with the Spanish forces sent to oppose them, nothing can be gleaned from official sources, but private correspondence from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Manzanillo, and other places in the interior show the desperate manner in which warfare is waged in the field, and the reign of terror in the cities. In Puerto Principe, the centre of the insurrection, the inhabitants tremble under the despotic and even bloodthirsty rule of Gen. Portillo, Commander in Chief of the department, and many are the private accounts given of his acts, recalling the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands. It is said Gen. Portillo is unusually severe upon suspected parties, and that on the slightest suspicion he searches dwellings, seizes men and orders them to be imprisoned. Many persons have been removed outside of the city for a short distance and have never come back. This is in the city, while in the field the insurgents have their own way. The reports still received concerning the bloody engagement between the Spaniards and insurgents at the "Guasimas," some two weeks since, which reached the proportions of a regular battle, all go to confirm the belief that the insurgents are in full force and good spirits, and that they are determined to fight. They are now veterans, and the fact that the Spaniards lost in the action at Guasimas some 400 men and forty officers, that the fight lasted over seven hours, and that the wave of battle surged from side to side, tends to prove that the rebels can no longer be despised as enemies—a fault into which the Spaniards fell from the first. In the reports of the recent battle the Spaniards console themselves with the statement that, although their own losses were great, the insurgents must have also lost heavily. But the Spaniards, after two days of fighting, were left in a most sorry condition, being afraid to move on account of the numerous forces of insurgents in their vicinity, their rations being nearly consumed, and the lake or pond from which they obtained water being nearly dried up. Besides, they were surrounded with unburied bodies of horses and men, which poisoned the air, and which they could not remove and burn according to their usual practice; and they had a large number of wounded who needed care. The Spaniards were in a situation from which they dared not move, and anxiously waited reinforcements. Brigadier Bascones, who was at Puerto Principe on sick leave, was ordered to their relief, and the insurgents harassed his forces all along his line of march.

Rumors, pretty well founded, as they are current even in the interior, have it that two expeditions have recently been landed on the coast by Melchor Aguero, and these reports are generally credited by the Spaniards, as during the recent actions with the insurgents, the rapidity of their fire proved the possession of better arms and a quantity of ammunition. Private advices from Manzanillo curtly report that on the 10th ult. there was a fight near Sabana Ciego, in which the Spaniards were worsted, losing many men and two field-pieces, captured by the insurgents. On the 20th, near Las Tunas, a large force of insurgents, some 1,200 strong, under Leonardo Marmol, seized a convoy of the Spanish forces, and, among the booty, captured two more field-pieces. The Spaniards lost heavily, but the principal object of the insurgent attack was to obtain possession of the convoy, and it was successful. This same body of insurgents overran the southern coast of this district, (Manzanillo,) between the Bicana and Niguero encampments, and sacked the small villages of "Sevilla," Macaca, and Managuano, carrying off a number of cattle. On their return toward the Cuban encampment La Mariposa, a force of some fifty Spaniards, contra-guerrillas, commanded by Manuel Reytos, attacked them, but were completely cut up and dispersed by the insurgents. Between Holguin and Las Tunas there has been a recent encounter, in which the Spanish troops were *machetcados* by hundreds. The town of Manzanillo itself is barricaded, and the inhabitants live in constant fear of an insurgent attack. Almost daily the smoke of their campfires can be seen and their bugle-calls heard from the city.

In this capital everything is in a state of quietude, the solemn festivities of Holy Week, as usual, paralyzing all business transactions. The only thing of recent interest is a skirmish of the exchange office "La Bolsa" with a broker, who published a card stating that within the same hour of a given day they paid 134 for gold and sold at 142. This rapid gain would explain many of the unaccountable rises of the precious metal, and the prejudice already existing against the exchange offices, which the ignorant seem to look upon as the reason of the rise in gold, and which has already threatened them with attack, is spreading. A spicy reply from the "Bolsa" has been published, denying *in toto* the broker's statement, and promising to call him to account before the courts after the present recess.

Chin-lin-pin, the "king-pin" of the Chinese Embassy at present among us, and charged with examining into the condition of the coolies, is still continuing his investigation, and has, by the permission of superior authority, interviewed the *presido*, or chain-gang. On Sunday last he dined with the Captain General. The United States Consul General, her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, and the Consul for Denmark were among the guests.

The United States steamer Worcester, Admiral Scott's flag-ship, sailed for Key West on the 31st ult.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ABOUT GIFTS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—THE AERIAL LADDER.

For the first time in several weeks the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday. All the members—consisting of the Mayor, Controller, President Vance, and Commissioner Wheeler—were present.

The Controller called attention to estimates for widening One Hundred and Tenth street, and also for extending Madison avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street to Harlem River. The amount was $703,000, of which $351,568 33 was for extending Madison avenue.

Mr. Vance asked by what authority the amount could be appropriated.

The Controller replied by referring to the action of the Commissioners who were appointed under certain laws to make the estimates. The Commissioners were Charles Price, J. N. Fowler, Gratz Nathan, Thos. Pittman, and others.

The laws providing for raising the money by bonds were then read, after which a resolution was offered authorizing the Controller to issue $351,568 63 City improvement stock for the widening of Madison avenue, and $65,000 of the same class of stock for widening One Hundred and Tenth street, the whole amount being $416,568 38.

The Controller remarked that this amount was only about half of the whole sum required.

Mayor Havemeyer—Then, as I understand the matter, we have to be improving people's property at the expense of the City.

On the question being put Mr. Vance said, "I vote yea, because I can't help it."

Mayor Havemeyer—And, under the compulsion of the law, I have to vote yea.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Department of Public Works, containing a requisition on the board to issue $300,000 Croton water stock to carry on the work of laying mains, &c., for the supply of water.

Mr. Vance asked if the board had not acted on a like requisition at their former meeting, or if the requisition was the same?

The Controller replied that the requisition was a new one, and the application was then laid over.

A communication was also received from the Department of Parks requesting the board to issue $250,000 Park Improvement stock for improving parks and squares. It was laid over.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the issue of $143,000, and also $661,000 Assessment bonds, to take up others falling due April 15 and May 1, 1874.

The Controller called attention to the necessity for assisting some of the worthy charities of this City. He said he observed that in Albany there was some confusion about the question. They were aware that the power of the board to appropriate excise moneys to institutions had been taken away. There were a number of charities of great importance left without aid on that account. It would be well for them to ask the Legislature not to appropriate all the excise funds, and to authorize the board to relieve the most worthy and the most necessary. After an examination it had been found that several charitable institutions were doing very little if anything. It would be well to ask the Legislature for authority to appropriate $100,000 of the excise moneys to such institutions as should be found deserving of aid. Among these institutions were dispensaries, which were necessary for the poor. After making appropriations the sinking fund would get the balance of the money. The Controller closed by presenting the following communication:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 8, 1874.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

There are many worthy charitable societies and institutions in this City, such as hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries, which are devoted to the care of the suffering and needy gratuitously, and require aid from the City to enable them to carry on their work of benevolence and charity. The power to extend aid to institutions of this character was summarily cut off by the Legislature of last winter and I think that measures should be taken to obtain legislative authority to set aside the sum of $100,000 out of the fund derived from licenses granted by the Commissioners of Excise, to be appropriated and distributed in the year 1874, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, among such charitable institutions as they may deem the most deserving of such aid, such institutions to be those that extend aid, food, shelter, and clothing, and hospital, and dispensary to the poor. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The Mayor thought it would be well to send the communication to the Legislature as the emanation of the board.

The Controller approved of the suggestion. He said there was a bill in the Senate to appropriate the excise moneys to all the institutions, and also one in the Assembly to give the money to special institutions. The Controller then moved that the Legislature be requested to pass a bill authorizing the board to appropriate $100,000 of the excise money to charities.

Mr. Vance suggested that the Legislature be reminded, in respectful language, that the local authorities are the best judges of the charities which should receive assistance from the City.

The resolution was then presented in the following shape and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this board approve of the communication of the Controller relative to the appropriation of $100,000 out of the excise fund among charitable institutions in this City, and hereby request and authorize him to prepare a bill for that purpose, and that the same be transmitted for the action of the Legislature.

The Mayor then submitted the following:

Resolved, That the appropriation of $25,000, made Dec. 19, 1873, for an improved fire-escape and life-saving apparatus, or aerial ladder, be made applicable to the patent, or purchase of the right of building said ladders for this City and County. The resolution was adopted.

The Board rescinded a resolution passed in December last, appropriating $1,500 to the Juvenile Guardian Society, after which they adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Phelps prosecuting, Frederick Marville and George Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George J. Quinn and John McDade entered similar pleas, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months....James Clark and John Burns pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Edward Smith, charged with assaulting Maria Huntingdon on the 12th of February, was found guilty. In consideration of his good character he was only sentenced to twenty days in the City Prison....Mary Williams, charged with breaking into the sailors' boarding-house kept by Rudolph Lochner, at No. 344 Water street, on the night of the 8th of March, and attempting to steal therefrom a bag of sailors' clothing and a model of a ship, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

THE "EXTRA" NUISANCE.

Although every person is aware of the annoyance caused by the sale of bogus "extras" purporting to contain sensational reports which they never do contain, the Police Justices seem to look upon the perpetrators of this well-known fraud as entirely beneath their notice. On Sunday last Capt. McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested John McLoughlin for selling bogus "extras," and took him to Jefferson Market Police Court, where, however, he was immediately discharged by Justice Sherwood. In the afternoon, seeing how favorably he had been treated in the Police Court, McLoughlin resumed his operations in the precinct with redoubled vigor, and was rearrested by Capt. McCullagh. The prisoner was again brought to court, where Justice Kilbreth presided, and for some unaccountable reason was again released. The offender left court defying the Captain, whose efforts for the suppression of a universal nuisance had been thus so signally counteracted by the Police Justices.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

While considerable business in stocks was done at the Exchange yesterday, there were no especial features noticeable. Pacific Mail was firm at an advance, owing to favorable news of the condition of the company and its plans for the future. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Panama and Union Pacific Railroad Companies have entered into an equitable arrangement for all freight to and from the Pacific coast. No monopoly is aimed at, but efforts will be made to advance the interest of shippers by these routes in every way. The importation of teas from China and Japan by the Pacific Mail steam-ships and the railroad companies named will undoubtedly be largely increased, and the bulk of shipments brought to New-York via the Isthmus instead of in English bottoms via the Suez Canal. The sale of $1,000,000 gold will take place at the Sub-Treasury at noon to-day. The loss of the French steam-ship Europe was a topic of interest on the street yesterday, and the folly of lengthening old ships was generally admitted. President Watson, of the Erie Railway Company, was one of the passengers on the Adriatic, which arrived at this port last evening.

The bill introduced at Albany several weeks ago, making the dissemination of false news a crime, which was drawn up by the Stock Exchange Governing Committee, has been passed in both Houses of the Legislature. At the time of its introduction the bill was published in THE TIMES.

The circulation of such false news as that given to the Stock Exchange several months ago in regard to the Western Union and Toledo, Wabash and Western Companies would now be a more culpable offense than the existing laws made it at that time. The perpetration of Wall street hoaxes will undoubtedly be much less in the future.

From the last annual report of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey the following facts appear in regard to the condition of the company: Gross receipts in 1873, $8,881,365, against $7,120,717 in 1872, an increase of $1,760,647. Expenses in 1873, $4,215,584, against $4,236,806 in 1872, a decrease of $21,222; net earnings in 1873, $4,665,771, against $2,883,911 in 1872; increase, $1,781,870; gross expenses per mile run, 80 cents, against 87 cents the previous year. On the Central Division there was an increase in Lehigh coal shipments of 458,281 tons, and a decrease of 204,166 tons in Lackawanna coal. Rent of Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, $1,150,303; interest account, $868,658; State taxes, $69,496; dividend account, $1,600,000; balance to credit of the account, $977,333, of which $270,895 has been applied to the reduction of the valuations of equipment, and $34,917 to make good the deficiency of last year, leaving $671,510 as undivided profits. On the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division there are now 105.40 miles of main line, 27.63 miles of second track, 72.49 miles of branches, and 85.29 miles of sidings, making a total of 290.81 miles of single track. Contracts for 5,000 tons of steel rails have been made, and the laying of the same will be continued during the year. There have been already laid a total of 146 miles of steel rails on the main line. The company has arranged for a full settlement of all controversies and suits with the Riparian Commissioners of New-Jersey by the payment of $300,000. The coal lands owned and under control of the company comprise 21,725 acres. From the mines on these lands there were shipped in 1873 a total of 2,613,000 tons of coal, of which 1,640,000 tons reached tidal-water. It is estimated that the production from the mines in 1874 will be 3,000,000 tons. During the twenty years of the company's existence the total earnings have been $57,374,353; expenses, $30,883,952; net income, $26,490,401; average operating expenses, fifty-four per cent.

SEVEN YEARS IN SING SING FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Philip McFarland, aged nineteen, indicted for highway robbery, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and, after a consultation between his counsel and District Attorney Phelps, pleaded guilty to an attempt at robbery in the first degree. The complaint set forth that on the night of the 22d of March, Henry Morgan, of No. 547 Seventh avenue, one of whose arms is paralyzed, was proceeding along Seventh avenue, when he was accosted by the prisoner and another man, who compelled him, by threats of violence, to enter an alleyway. The highwaymen then renewed their threats, and Mr. Morgan, being in fear of violence, was compelled to allow the ruffians to rob him of his personal property. They stripped him of his collar and sleeve buttons, studs, scarf-ring and neck-tie, pen-knife, book, bunch of keys, metal whistle, and about $2 50 in currency, with which they ran off. Mr. Morgan immediately raised an alarm. McFarland was arrested, and on his person was found a portion of the stolen property. Recorder Hackett said he had hoped that the severe sentence of twenty years in State Prison, which he had so frequently imposed on criminals guilty of the grave offense of highway robbery, would have prevented a repetition of the crime. In view of the youth of the prisoner, and in order to give him an opportunity of leading a better life on the expiration of his term of punishment, the court would sentence him to the mitigated penalty of seven years' imprisonment in State Prison at hard labor.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

The Richmond County, Staten Island, Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, closed its April Term yesterday. Judge Barnard presided, assisted by County Judge Metcalfe and Justices Allen and Middlebrook. The Grand Jury had but little business, and found only one bill—an indictment against Justice Frederick Kassner, for extortion, in exacting $31 costs in a suit about a sewing-machine. The case will be tried at the next Court of Sessions. A foreclosure suit—Myers against Hillier—on a mortgage for $800, was tried, the defense being usury, in taking a bonus of $200. Judge Barnard gave judgment for the defendant, declaring the mortgage void, with five per cent. allowance to Hillier, remarking that exacting a fourth of the $800 as a bonus was monstrous. The last case of interest was that of Police Justice Garrett, of Stapleton, indicted by the Grand Jury of the Sessions for misconduct in office. He withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and put in one of guilty on three of the seven counts of the indictment, which the District Attorney accepted. Judge Barnard, in passing sentence, said that in consideration of Garrett's pleading guilty, thereby forfeiting his office, and the statute disbarring him from ever holding office again in the village of Edgewater, the Court, though it could send him to prison for a term of years, would be very light in its sentence, which was a fine of $50, the defendant to stand committed until it was paid. Garrett immediately paid the fine, and was discharged from custody.

NEW-YORK NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the New-York Neurological Society, held on the evening of the 6th inst., the following-named officers were elected: President, Dr. William A. Hammond; Vice Presidents, Dr. John C. Peters, and Dr. J. Marion Sims; Recording Secretary, Dr. George W. Wells; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Max Herzog; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Murray; Members of the Council, Dr. J. H. H. Burge, Dr. D. B. St. John Roora, Dr. T. M. B. Cross, Dr. F. D. Lente, and Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee. The object of this Society, as defined by the constitution, is the study of the science of medicine in all its relations to the nervous system.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN.

The funeral of Mr. Henry Rutgers Remsen took place from the Dutch Reformed Church on Washington square at 9:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Mr. Remsen's circle of business friends being unusually large for one who had not engaged in business during his lifetime, the church was crowded, and the exhibition of kind interest in the family and respect for the memory of the deceased was such as to call attention to the reputation he had enjoyed in the business community. The pall-bearers were J. Butler Wright, Aaron Belknap, Edward Coles, Robert Squires, George G. Waters, Samuel T. Skidmore, C. L. Everett, Hon. Thurlow Weed. The remains were carried to the family vault in Green-Wood.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, 21, amounting to $15,415 92. Pay-rolls—Number of warrants, 4, amounting to $358 35. Total, number of warrants, 25, amounting to $15,774 49. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $22,093 10; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $12,454 90; from collection of assessments and interest, $3,795 44; from market rents, $1,187 50; from water rents, $546 35; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $86 25. Total, $40,123 54.

SUIT BY AN ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry F. De Voe, as assignee in bankruptcy for Martin Murphy, a bankrupt, brought suit yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, against Wm. P. Tyson for the recovery of damages for a check, the proceeds of an insurance policy belonging to the bankrupt which the defendant received. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,070.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN PATAGONIA.

A party of Frenchmen, under a gentleman named Pertuiset, are engaged in exploring Terra del Fuego, and dispatches from there have lately been received in Paris, and published in the *Journal Officiel*. One of their first discoveries has been a magnificent lake, which has been named Pertuiset, abounding in wild fowl. They speak favorably of the country, but say that the Patagonian race seems rapidly to be declining, for what reason they cannot say. It is a good sign that France has a Pertuiset apparently not altogether unworthy to be to this century what La Perouse was to the last. Energy of this kind has of late been sadly rare in their country.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 8.

SENATE.

DUTY ON TIN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, presented a petition from citizens of that State asking that a specific duty of one cent per pound be imposed on tin, instead of the ad valorem duty now imposed; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. A similar petition from citizens of Virginia was presented by Mr. JOHNSTON, and referred to the same committee.

SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the memorial of the surgeons in the navy, asking a rearrangement of their names in the naval list, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of Norvin Greene, Vice President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, asking for the passage of a law to issue American register to the steamer Suffolk, purchased abroad by the company, and authority to change her name to Prof. Morse. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

The House bill to forfeit to the United States certain lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company to aid in the construction of a railroad from the town of Folsom to the town of Placerville, Cal.; the House bill for the relief of Richard H. Dutton, Postmaster at Cavendish, Vt.; the House bill for the relief of Joseph R. Blackwell, Postmaster at Litchfield, Conn.; the Senate bill authorizing corrections to be made in errors in the prize list; the House bill to authorize the Passaic County National Bank, of Paterson, to change its name; the Senate bill to grant an American register to the Canadian tug Noah P. Sprague.

INCORPORATION OF RAILROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States was read, and Mr. STEWART explained its provisions. He said the object of the bill was to enable the people in the Territories who desired to build railroads with their own money to do so, without applying to Congress or the Territorial Legislature for a charter. The bill granted no public land except for stations, depots, and right of way. He thought the bill perfect, having been carefully examined by the lawyers on the committee. Some discussion took place, Messrs. Wright, Wadleigh, and Howe favoring recommittal, that an amendment might be considered, and Messrs. Stewart, Sargent, and Hamlin argued that it might as well be considered and disposed of at once.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads, and, pending the discussion, Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

Mr. CARPENTER said several weeks ago he introduced a bill for a new election in Louisiana. It was important that the bill should be disposed of. He had consulted with the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. West,) who desired to speak on the bill, and he now gave notice that on Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill. He hoped it would be passed upon without reference to a committee, as there was no need for such reference.

The Senate, at 3:45 P. M., went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTY ON TIN PLATE.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, presented a memorial of the merchants, importers, dealers, and workers in tin plate of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the substitution of a specific duty on imported tin plate instead of ad valorem duty.

PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT BEGUN.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on public works authorized but not yet commenced, or to proceed with the same as he may deem best for the public interest. It was referred, on a point of order, to the Committee of the Whole.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, from the same committee, made a report on the subject of the alleged violation of the Eight-hour law on the New-York Post Office building. The committee reports that the law is not being violated in the work done under the Government supervision, and that as to the work done under contractors there is no way of enforcing the law.

Mr. COX, of New-York, believed the Eight-hour law should either be carried out or repealed. It had not been carried out in the public buildings either in New-York or elsewhere. There was a juggle in that business, and he wished the House to take action on the subject. He had brought it to the attention of the House, and that was all he could do in the presence of an adverse report.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, denied Mr. Cox's statement as to the violation of the Eight-hour law on the public buildings, and declared that the law was enforced on every public building by the express orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. KILLINGER remarked that he did not think it necessary to have the testimony taken by the Committee printed.

Mr. COX said he would like to have it printed.

Mr. KILLINGER—The committee has no objection.

The report and testimony were ordered printed, and the committee discharged from its further consideration.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURG, PENN.

Mr. SESSIONS, of New-York, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the sale of the present Marine Hospital and site, and the erection thereon of a new Marine Hospital, at Pittsburg, Penn.

After remarks from Messrs. Negley, Randall, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, in explanation and advocacy of the bill, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract, forthwith, with the city authorities of Pittsburg to care for such persons as are now cared for in the Marine Hospital. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, receive, or be paid for his own use or benefit, any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, and that no public property shall be used by officials, or by any person, for private purposes; the act not to be so construed as to prevent the payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses, when traveling on the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their offices.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, inquired how the bill would affect the Collectors of Ports, whose compensation was made up largely of fees. Would it restrict them to their salaries and no more?

Mr. WOODFORD replied that it would.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment by inserting the words, "or make any private profit or use of the labor or service of any person employed by the United States, which labor or service is paid for by the United States."

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then, at 1:45, resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, made a speech in favor of the bill. He denied the assertion that what the South and West lacked was not currency, but capital. He maintained the contrary, that it was not capital they wanted, but currency. The census tables showed that they had wealth and capital in abundance, and quite enough to command the respect and to silence those who insolently made such a statement. He could see no safety in contraction, and none in standing still. The bill passed by the Senate was now on the Speaker's table. So far as it went it was a measure of relief and his advice would be to adopt that measure without amendment, as the best that could be done at present. He argued that the banking system of the country was established, and could not be safely changed. The withdrawal of the bonds and calling in of the bank loans would ruin business. It would be better to add fifty millions to their circulation than to overdraw them. The great lesson of the panic was that there should be a reserve of currency in the Treasury within the reach of the people. The value of currency depended not on its redemption in coin, but on the ability and intelligence of the people to pay taxes, and to supply revenue to pay the debt and interest. The way to resume specie payment was to keep up the prosperity of the people, and this could be done by a moderate expansion. Specie payment was a myth everywhere. The banks always suspended on a run. Time and credit would work the Government out of debt and bring up the currency to the gold point. At the close of the war the paper circulation was twice its present volume, and the people did not suffer, but prospered. The pains of contraction had been felt when the present limit was reached. Business had increased, and more currency was needed. If contraction was needed why did not the great Eastern bankers, who urged it, set the example by withdrawing their circulation? Legal tenders were the life-blood of the nation in war and peace. With them wages had risen fifty per cent. It was the poor man's currency; it was the farmer's currency, for it gave him good prices and a home market.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill as one that provided for an unlimited inflation of the currency. He opposed it because it was a surrender of the great provision of the Constitution which requires Congress to provide a sound and safe currency for the people, and to regulate the value thereof. The House would be recreant to its duty if it failed to keep a stern grasp on the currency, and restrain it from overflowing its bounds and running into inflation. [To show the necessary consequences of inflation, he exhibited a diagram which was held up by two pages, standing on the reporters' desk, and on which he traced the rise and fall of the circulation at various periods, showing that wherever circulation attained its greatest altitude it was followed by a crash—by a financial panic.] He warned the author of the bill (Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee,) that this bill was paving the way to repudiation. This condition of things had been predicted two thousand years ago, when Virgil wrote: "*Facilis descensus Averni, sed revocare gradum hic labor, hoc opus est*," which, rendered into the vernacular, meant, that the gentleman from Tennessee might provide for the issue of a large mass of shinplasters, but that it would be hard work and labor to redeem them. [Laughter.] He argued that this bill would render specie payments indefinite, and would probably postpone them forever. There was but one way to get out of the difficulty and that was to get out at the same hole that we went in at. As they had gone in by expansion, so they must go out by contraction.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, stated that he had, early in the session, prepared and had referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill which he had hoped would have been reported back, but it had not been. The purpose of it was to substitute the notes of the Government for those of the national banks, and to give to the people, instead of to the bondholders, the credit of the Government. Under the present system a few men obtained the credit of the Government for almost nothing, and the pending bill only proposed to extend it from the few men who now had it, to others of a like class, who happened to have the bonds. He hoped to be able to move his bill as a substitute for the pending measure. He would make the legal-tender notes receivable as payment of all duties due to the Government. All the depreciation of the currency had been brought about by the Government in the interest of the bondholders, by repudiating its own debts, and by refusing to take legal tenders in payment of customs duties, while it forced its citizens to take the legal tenders in payment of private debts. It was the duty of the Government to manage its own currency, and to see that it is kept good, uniform, and of equal value everywhere. He warned the East not to oppress the West; for in ten years two-thirds of the members of the House would come from west of the Alleghanies, and it might be that other great avenues to the ocean would be found besides the present ones; that the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence might be made the great water highways for the produce of the South and West. The people of the East had wealth, income, bonds, and Congress had a right to tax them all. He hoped to see the day when the wealth of the country and not its poverty would bear the burdens of taxation.

At the close of Mr. Beck's speech, a general colloquy arose as to the limitation of the debate. The arrangement finally made was that there should be an evening session to-night for debate, and that the previous question would be seconded at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The attendance at the evening session was confined to those members who had speeches to deliver. The speeches were confined to fifteen minutes each. Mr. McDill, of Wisconsin, occupied the Speaker's chair.

COURT OFFICERS.

LAWS GROWING OUT OF THE "RING" STRUGGLE FOR A MONOPOLY OF COURT PATRONAGE.

In the case of Edward B. Holly against the Mayor, &c., a decision has been rendered on appeal by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, which is of importance as relating to the appointment and dismissal of officers of the Marine and other courts. The plaintiff in the case brought suit through his attorney, Mr. Elliott Sandford, to recover from the City salary as an officer of the Marine Court for several months, during which he claimed to have served under proper appointment, and payment of which was refused on the part of the City on the ground that the claimant held no appointment during the time claimed for, but had been previously dismissed from office. The case came on for trial before Judge Larremore and a jury, in one of the trial terms of the court, and judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. From that judgment the present appeal was taken. The opinion of the court, by Judge Robinson, in which both the facts and the law are very fully stated, is as follows:

"By chapter 528 of the laws of 1853, the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior and Marine Courts of this City were directed to appoint officers necessary to attend to those courts, whose salaries were to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors and paid out of the City Treasury. By chapter 382 of the laws of 1870, section 9, passed April 26, the Legislature undertook to give the power to the Controller of appointing and removing attendants on all the courts in the City and County, except Police and District Courts, and to fix their salaries; but by a subsequent act of the same session, now chapter 582, passed May 2, 1870, relating to the Marine Court, it was again enacted that such court should appoint such assistants, stenographers, and interpreters as the Board of Supervisors might from time to time authorize by resolution to be appointed, who should respectively be paid at such rates as might be fixed by the Board of Supervisors. The plaintiff under this provision was, in December, 1871, duly appointed an attendant on that court, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, and until May, 1872, was paid his salary at the rate of $1,200 per annum, which had been fixed at that amount by a previous resolution of the Board of Supervisors. By chapter 438 of the laws of 1872, passed April 29, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Marine Court, were empowered to appoint four officers to each part of said courts, whose salaries were to be fixed by the Common Council of said City, and paid out of the City Treasury in monthly installments, but the salary of each officer or attendant was in no case to exceed $1,200 per annum. It also provided that such officers might be removed by the court, and their successor appointed by the Judges of the courts making such removal; that no other officers or clerks should be appointed by said Judges than were therein provided for, nor should any officers or clerks of said courts be appointed by any other person or authority. This act went into effect on the day of its passage, and the Judges of the Marine Court, at a General Term held on the 31st day of May, 1872, adopted a resolution 'that the appointment of attendants for Trial Term, Part I., Trial Term, Part II., and Special Term for the hearing of motions and issues of law be now made, and that the appointment of the attendants for the other parts, and such other assistants as the court is authorized by law to appoint, rest until further rooms are assigned by authority of the court.' Twelve persons (among whom plaintiff was not included) were then 'appointed the attendants to the parts above designated,' without distributing any to any particular part. There were then four parts to the court. Subsequently, on the 31st of August, 1872, the court increased the number of parts from four to six, and thereupon appointed twelve other officers, four to each of said three other parts. The plaintiff was at that time presented as a candidate for such appointment, but failed of election. No resolution was at any time passed removing the plaintiff, and he continued to serve as usual through May, June, July, and August, without having had any notice that he was superseded or removed. He has been paid $64, on account of his monthly salary due for services in May, leaving a balance of $36 for that month, and having received nothing for the succeeding three months' salary, brought this action and has recovered $336 for wages and interest. It will be observed that throughout the legislation on this subject, the Marine Court, except the intermission caused by the earlier act of 1870, and such approval of the Board of Supervisors as was called for by the later act of that year, has continuously possessed the power of appointing the officers necessary to attend on the court; that the act of 1872 created no new power of appointment as to such officers, but merely removed the supervision of the Board of Supervisors in making them, and in no respect superseded or removed the existing officers, except that in extending or diminishing the number within the power of appointment according as the courts therein named, had more or less than four to each part, it would only compel the dismissal of the excess from each part. As the tenure of office was entirely at the will of the appointing power, the simple retention or non-removal of the officer by the court, (particularly where no excess in numbers was shown) would be a compliance with the spirit and intent of the statute. None of the officers appointed in May were designated to succeed the plaintiff, nor was any reference made to him in any action then taken by the court. Their resolution indicated no intention to interfere with him, nor can any be properly inferred from the terms of the resolution. It merely deferred action in making other appointments. This neither directly or by implication constituted any removal of the plaintiff. While, as a general rule, the appointment of a successor in office is a removal of the prior incumbent, (People vs. Carrique, 2 Hill, 93; ex-parte Hennen, 13 Peters, 230,) this court, in Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c., (2 N. Y. Leg. Ob., 396,) held that a City officer was not removed by a resolution of the Common Council, (the appointing power,) although it in terms removed him from office and appointed his successor, because no notice of such removal was served upon or given him, and that without such notice of removal, he was not superseded or deprived of his right to recover his salary. Under these circumstances, the conclusion must be that plaintiff was not superseded or removed from office during the term for which he has recovered his salary, and were this otherwise, his right to such recovery was unimpaired, as he, without notice of any such removal, continued to perform the duties of his office for the period for which salary is allowed. The judgment should be affirmed."

This case, thus decided against the City by the foregoing opinion, although involving a comparatively small amount, is one of a number of very similar character, some of which have already been decided, and others still pending, which have grown out of the shuttle-cock style of legislation prevailing at the times referred to in the opinion, and which was begotten of a struggle on the part of the Controller and Board of Supervisors to get the control of the appointment of officers and attendants of all the courts, thus wresting that right from the Judges of the courts respectively, to whom it most properly belongs, and who alone can hold such officials to a responsibility necessary to their efficiency.

STATISTICS OF MARINE DISASTERS.

The Committee of Management of the Bureau Veritas has published the list of marine disasters during the month of February of the present year. Sailing-vessels lost, 216, viz.: 100 English, 26 American, 16 French, 15 Greek, 12 German, 10 Norwegian, 8 Austrian, 7 Italian, 4 Dutch, 4 Russian, 3 Swedish, 3 Danish, 2 Spanish, 1 Belgian, 1 Portuguese, and 4 of unknown nationality. Fifteen of the above are reported missing. Steam-ships lost, 15, viz.: 7 English, 3 American, 2 Italian, 1 German, 1 Spanish, and 1 Russian.

THE BUFFALO SHIP-CARPENTERS.

About three weeks since the ship-carpenters of Buffalo, some 250 in number, struck, and the result has been to put an almost entire stop to that branch of business at that point. The strikers were receiving $3 per day, and the demand was for an advance of fifty cents, which the employers refused to pay. It had been asserted by some of the men that ship-carpenters' wages were higher in other lake cities than in Buffalo, but the *Commercial Advertiser* says correspondence was recently had by our dry-dock companies with those located at other points on the lakes, and the information received shows that in no other city do the wages exceed $3 per day. In Cleveland, according to the statement of Messrs. Stephens & Presley, the wages paid are $3 per day for the best men, $2 75 for second-class, $2 50 for third-class, and $3 to caulkers. The Detroit Dry-Dock Company pay $2 50 for ten hours' work. The Port Huron Dry-Dock Company pay from $2 50 to $3 for good mechanics. Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, proprietors of the ship-yard and dry-dock at Milwaukee, pay $2 75 for carpenters and caulkers. Miller & Bros., ship-carpenters and dry-dock owners of Chicago, are paying $3 per day for ship-carpenters and caulkers.

THE CASE OF REV. MR. KENDRICK.

A VERDICT OF "GUILTY" SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ARRIVED AT.

The Investigating Committee in the case of Rev. T. T. Kendrick, Pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, assembled in one of the lecture rooms of the church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to consider their verdict. Their proceedings were, of course, private, but outside and in the basement of the church large numbers congregated, anxiously waiting for the decision. At 12 o'clock the committee adjourned, and met again at 2 P. M. and remained in consultation up to 4:15 o'clock, when they departed one by one, the Secretary, Mr. Cowen, being the last to leave, with a small leather bag in his hand, in which the verdict was deposited. He said that he could not divulge the nature of the verdict, that he should give it into the hands of Rev. Dr. Smith, the President of the court, and that he, Dr. Smith, should serve a copy of it upon Mr. Kendrick. Mr. Cowen went in search of Dr. Smith, but failing to find him, took his departure for Canarsie with the verdict in his possession. The general opinion in circles likely to be well informed is that the committee have found Mr. Kendrick guilty on some of the counts in the indictment, and that neither they nor the President thought it prudent to make the verdict public, although Mr. Kendrick was anxiously waiting the result. Mr. Smith is said to be a candidate for Mr. Kendrick's church, and being President of the Court of Inquiry, it is natural to suppose that he would prefer sending a copy of the verdict to Mr. Kendrick in a quiet way rather than deliver or announce it to him publicly in the presence of an audience who sympathized with the Pastor. Indeed, from the strong feelings expressed by several persons yesterday in the presence of the reporters it would not be prudent for the committee to have announced a verdict of guilty. There is no doubting the fact that Mr. Kendrick does not stand well with many members of the conference, and that these members have been anxious to have him removed. Several of them, with whom the reporter conversed yesterday, spoke bitterly of him, but they had to admit that if judged by the evidence, he could not be found guilty. The people believe that if he has been convicted, the committee not being bound by the strict rules of evidence, have been influenced by facts within their own knowledge or by what they may have heard in their private capacities. Many of the church members say they will not be bound by any adverse decision of the committee, and that they will "cut" their connection with the conference rather than part with Mr. Kendrick. Whatever way the matter ends it will create a division in the church, but Mr. Kendrick's friends being largely in the majority, they can control affairs, and those who are not satisfied can, in the language of an influential member of the church, "clear out."

Dr. Doyle, who was examined during the inquiry, has made an affidavit denying the truth of certain statements made by a witness named Thomas J. Scholey, who asserted that Doyle had charged Mr. Kendrick with immorality. Dr. Doyle emphatically denies that he ever expressed or gave currency to such a charge.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

The sixth anniversary of the Society of the Presbyterian Hospital at Seventieth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, was held yesterday in the chapel belonging to the building. The anniversary took the form of a meeting, (composed principally of ladies,) at which the annual reports of the Board of Management and of the Treasurer were read, and addresses delivered. Mr. James Lennox, President, occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. Alexander having read a portion of the Scriptures and offered up prayer, Mr. Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report of the Board of Managers, which stated that the hospital had not yet completed its second year. What it had done, however, in the brief space of its existence might be regarded as an assurance of its permanent success. The labors of the board had not been of a theoretical or perfunctory character, but had been on the contrary eminently practical. The report also pointed to the fact that the Financial Committee had given their best attention to the monetary affairs of the institution. Provision had recently been made with the view of increasing the income of the hospital by a limited free-bed fund, by which a contributor of $100 or upward to the funds of the institution would be entitled to send his patients to the hospital for treatment and maintenance until the amount contributed was exhausted. The hospital, the report stated, was for the relief of the sick and injured of every creed, nationality, and color. The number of patients received since 1872 was 291, of whom 151 had been discharged, 13 had improved, 12 had not improved, and 28 had died. The percentage of deaths was ten. The medical, surgical, and pathological reports were entirely satisfactory. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Aaron B. Belknap, stated that $51,000 had been received during the year for the endowment fund, which brought the amount of the fund up to $250,000. After defraying the expenses of the year, a credit balance remained to the institution of $7,018 52. The legacy of $10,000 from the estate of Thos. H. Payne had been received, and would be invested for the benefit of the institution. At the conclusion of the Treasurer's report, Rev. Dr. Ganse and Rev. Dr. Booth delivered brief addresses, in which they congratulated the friends of the hospital on its progress, and urged them to contribute to its resources so as to make its endowment complete, and put it in the position of a self-supporting institution. Rev. Dr. McLeod then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A private meeting of the Directors of the East River Bridge Company was held yesterday at the office of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners. Among those present were Mayor Hunter, Controller Schroeder, J. S. T. Stranahan, Gen. H. W. Slocum, and William Marshal, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Havemeyer and Controller Green, of this City. The purpose of the meeting was to ascertain what amount of the $8,000,000 necessary to complete the bridge New-York was willing to pay. On the part of Brooklyn, it was expected that the cities would divide the expense equally, but New-York, while desirous that the work should go on, is not willing to pay more than one-third the expense, as usual.

The entire session was consumed in discussing the matter of payment, Brooklyn urging that New-York would be benefited equally with them, and should share the expense, each pledging $4,000,000. The New-York representatives declined to accept the proposition, but expressed their readiness to pay one-third, and with that understanding the meeting separated. The Brooklyn representatives, as understood, while anxious to be relieved of half the expense of the work, are ready to adopt the proposition made on the part of New-York.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Bridge Company for the month of March:

RECEIPTS.

For material sold	$27 50

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of engineers and assistants	$1,731 65
Salaries of officers and clerks	874 99
Geo. Pool & Sons, oil, lamp-chimneys, &c.	26 44
Joseph W. Mumby, horse-feed, January and February	114 85
Marston & Son, coal	25 00
Marston & Son, use of cart in January	1 20
R. H. Paine, expenses to Pittsburg and Cincinnati	68 40
G. E. Bulmer, two loads hay	102 00
John Bunce, hardware, in December, January, and February	14 74
Labor pay-roll for two weeks ending March 5	659 74
Labor pay-roll for two weeks ending March 19	662 84
Howell, Saxton & Co., castings in April, 1873	8 60
A. C. Nickerson, towing scows in January	8 00
Daniel Yahn, use of ground for guy post one month	20 00
Incidental office expenses, viz.: Stationery, cleaning offices, plumbing work, car fares, postages, newspapers, ferriages, &c.	51 52
W. H. Paine, plumb-bobs	1 87
Total	$4,371 84

(Signed.) JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President New-York Bridge Company.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Treasurer.

WILL OF REV. DR. KIRK.

The will of the late Rev. Dr. Kirk was presented for probate in Boston on Saturday. After sundry legacies he constitutes his sisters residuary legatees during life, and the property to be divided afterward as follows: To the American Missionary Association two-fifteenth parts, to the American Home Missionary Society two-fifteenths, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions two-fifteenths, to the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary two-fifteenths, to Wellesley College two-fifteenths, Theological Seminary in Andover one-fifteenth, Boston City Missionary Society one-fifteenth, American Educational Society one-fifteenth, American Congregational Union one-fifteenth, American Bible Society one-fifteenth. To the Andover Theological Seminary Dr. Kirk gives several volumes of the *Opera Bulli Episcovi*, a Hebrew Concordance, a Hebrew Bible, two Hebrew Lexicons, fourteen volumes of Melancthon, six volumes of *Ecclesiastical Patium*; to Wellesley College, in Wellesley, Mass., thirteen volumes of Chrysostom, all the volumes of the *Living Age*, with the *Museum* and *Eclectic*, which preceded the *Living Age*; and to Mount Holyoke Seminary all his remaining books. In addition to the above bequests he gives to Mount Vernon Congregational Society, in consideration of favors and benefits received from it in times past, all indebtedness, whether in writing or otherwise, which may be due to him from the society, and authorizes his executor to cancel all notes or claims he may have against the society. Mr. John M. Pinkerton is named as the executor of the will.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

FERMENTATION, AND THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

LECTURE BY PROF. CHANDLER, OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

A lecture on "Fermentation, and the Germ Theory of Disease," was delivered at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, a few days ago, by Dr. Charles F. Chandler, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, and President of the Board of Health of this City. This was one of a series of lectures being delivered there by distinguished men in various departments of science, with a view to popularizing science. The subject of the lecture, though necessarily technical in its details, is one of great importance, as involving the true solution of the problem of epidemic diseases, and of the cause of decay in animal and vegetable substances. The lecturer began by stating that decay in animal and vegetable substances is due to one of two causes—fermentation or putrefaction. In illustration of the idea of fermentation, the lecturer stated that if animal or vegetable substances are left to themselves in a moist condition at ordinary temperature, they undergo a peculiar change or decomposition, and new products are the result. Grape-juice, under these conditions, yields alcohol and carbonic acid. Milk sours and decomposes into sugar and lactic acid. Oils and fats become rancid. Bitter almonds moistened with a little water and left to stand over night are found to be decomposed into prussic acid and the oil of bitter almonds. The nature of the change which has gone on in these substances may be known by their odor. When fermentation has taken place the odor is inoffensive; when putrefaction has taken place the odor is offensive. There are various kinds of fermentation: vinous, lactic, butyric, mucuous, acetic, saccharic, glyceric. The characteristics of several of the forms of fermentation were given. In vinous fermentation the stages in the change are as follows: 1. The liquid grows turbid. 2. Bubbles are seen to rise as gases are given off. 3. Sugar disappears. 4. Alcohol appears. 5. The liquid becomes clear and lighter in color, and a sediment forms at the bottom of it. This sediment is yeast, and possesses the property of exciting fermentation again when introduced into other liquids. The changes produced when other kinds of fermentation take place were given at length. The process of putrefaction was next enlarged upon. Putrefaction is the fermentation of any highly-nitrogenized animal or vegetable substance. Any highly-nitrogenized animal or vegetable substance exposed to the air will soon become turbid. This turbidity is due to the presence of innumerable bacterian cells. These cells are the one eight-thousandth of an inch in diameter and the one forty-thousandth of an inch in length, and may be seen to be moving in every direction. These bacteria cells continue to multiply as long as the putrefaction goes on. Finally the liquid becomes clear, and a layer of the bacteria may be seen at the bottom. These bacteria have this quality, that the smallest quantity of them put into an albuminous solution will induce putrefaction again and a new development. These bacteria are a vegetable of which many genera and species are known to exist. Bacteria were first considered incidental to putrefaction, but are now considered by scientists to be the essential and immediate cause of putrefaction. The discussion of the subject of bacteria and putrefaction among scientists involved the question of spontaneous generation. The Greeks believed in spontaneous generation, and divided all animals into two classes: first, those whose life was transmitted to them from a parent; second, those which originated, spontaneously as they supposed, in the mud, slum, &c. This class embraced all shell-fish and many insects. Less than three centuries ago the belief in spontaneous generation was almost universal in Europe. The growth of this belief was traced, and the various experiments detailed by which it was sought to prove or disprove the theory. The analogy between fermentation and infectious diseases was next shown. The following features are found to be common to both: both fermentation and infectious diseases are developed by exposure to some contagion; they are both attended by a regular succession of symptoms; they both have definite periods of duration; and, lastly, they both have the quality of reproducing themselves. An examination into these analogies has led to the germ theory of disease. This refers the origin and propagation of disease to independent germs. The class of diseases produced in this way are called zymotic.

The various forms of fungi were next taken up. Mold, mildew, and smut were pronounced to be forms of vegetable fungi. The contrast between these and the higher orders of plants was shown. The lecturer then explained how the fruit, or spores of these fungi, when carried to a congenial soil, take root, and grow and bear fruit. It was stated that fungi are disseminated in two ways—by contact, and by spores carried through the air. The analogy was traced between the propagation of these fungi and the introduction and growth of parasitic worms into the human system. Parasitic insects lodge upon the cuticle, burrow into it, deposit their eggs, and breed. The lecturer showed how these animals are introduced into the system by being taken in the food. Illustrations of trichinis spiralis and other worms were thrown upon the screen by means of the magic lantern. Dr. Chandler stated that these animals may always be destroyed by thoroughly cooking the meat. The potato-rot in this country a few years since, by which seven-eighths of the entire crop was destroyed, was pronounced to be due to a fungus, which first appeared on the leaves of the potato-plant; then its millions of spores were dropped to the soil, and finally taken up by the potato itself. The silk-worm disease, which a few years ago destroyed nearly all the silk worms in France in 1853, was found to be due to the presence in the system of the worm of a vegetable parasite which drew its sustenance from the body of the worm itself, and increased in size till its death followed. These parasites are called *muscadini*. Magnified pictures of the silk worm affected by it were thrown upon the screen, and excited a great deal of interest. The ravages of this disease continued over a period of twelve years, and the annual production of silk, which in 1853 had been 26,000,000 kilogrammes, was reduced to 5,000,0000 kilogrammes in 1865. And the consequent loss to France has been estimated at $250,000,000. Corn smut, wheat smut, and a disease which affects the common house-fly, were also pronounced to be of the same nature—vegetable parasite. The lecturer then enumerated several diseases of the same nature which affect the human organism, and showed how they have been proved to be such. In 1839 Schönbein discovered fungoid vegetation in *favus* (scald head.) In 1841 Gruby described the mycelium and spores which are characteristic of this disease, and called the plant *Achorion Schönbinii*. In 1844 Gruby discovered microscopic vegetation on the skin in a case of *porrigo-decalavaus*, and called the plant *Tricophyton tonsurans*. The same plant is seen constantly in *Tinea sycosis*, (barber's itch,) and in *Tinea circinnata*, (ring-worm.) In 1846 Eichstedt discovered the *microsporon furfur* in *Tinea vesicolor*. The proof that these diseases are due to parasitic germs is, first, that they are reproduced by inoculation. Many interesting cases were cited to show that they are so reproduced. Second, the diseases are cured by destroying the fungus. It was mentioned as a remarkable evidence of the progress which has been made of late years in the treatment of disease, and in microscopical science, that Lemaire collected some of the spores of the *favus* from the air near a patient affected with the disease. The burden of the lecture was to show that all epidemic diseases, such as the small-pox, diphtheria, and the cholera, were propagated by parasitic germs, and many statistics were produced to prove the theory. The lecture was brilliantly illustrated throughout by means of the magic lantern, and received with frequent interruptions of applause by the large and intelligent audience assembled to hear it.

THE PENALTY OF PURCHASING SMUGGLED CIGARS.

Some time ago James D. Nolan, proprietor of the "Woodbine" saloon, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, was fined $3,500 in the United States District Court, for purchasing smuggled cigars. United States Commissioner Osborn is now taking testimony to send with a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that the penalty be remitted or a new trial granted. The ground to be set forth for the new trial is that the defendant had no knowledge of the illicit manner in which the goods were procured by those from whom he purchased. The principal witness for the Government is a man named Eutensi, who states that Nolan purchased the cigars with the guilty knowledge that they were smuggled.

SUIT ON A PAYMASTER'S BOND.

In the case of the United States against Philip Duffy, an inquest was taken before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the United States District Court. The suit was against the defendant as surety on the bond of Mathew J. McKeen, paymaster. The inquest found for the Government $20,000 penalty and $3,833 81 damages.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE COURT CLERK.

The Board of Police Justices heard testimony yesterday in the case of Mr. Joseph A. Kenyon, Assistant Clerk in Essex Market Court, against whom charges of corruption were made by Police Justice Flammer. It was charged that Mr. Kenyon furnished a list of the temporary commitments to the keeper of the prison, instructing the latter to receive the fines, and that he personally received a fine of $10 for a prisoner named Mary Cook, which he failed to account for. The board will render a decision in a few days.

BRAZIL.

THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PERNAMBUCO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874.

At last the blow has fallen. The majesty of the law has been maintained, and its power proved strong enough to punish all alike, whatever the rank or station of the offenders. The Bishop of Olinda has been condemned. Found guilty of the charge of persistent and willful disobedience of the laws of the State, he was sentenced on the 21st instant, by the Supreme Court of Justice, to four years' imprisonment at hard labor.

To say that this decision has spread consternation among the Ultramontanes, is to but faintly describe the effect produced. The general impression among all classes here is that of wonderment. Such a result no one seems to have really anticipated. But if this be the effect here, what is likely to be the excitement at Rome when the news shall have reached the Vatican that a Roman Bishop has been actually arraigned at the bar of a civil court, like any ordinary offender against the laws, tried for his offense, in accordance with the usual legal forms, and having been found guilty of the charge brought against him, promptly sentenced to receive the punishment prescribed by the penal code?

The scene witnessed during the sessions of the 18th and 21st instant in the hall of the Supreme Court of Justice, was no ordinary one. For the first time in the history of Brazil, a Prince of the Church sat in the dock as a common felon. Rarely, or rather I should say never, had those walls inclosed a more distinguished company; for assembled there to witness the trial were all men that Brazil could claim as famous either in the professions, in letters, in arms, in office, or in social rank. Attention, of course, centred on the illustrious prisoner, whose dignified bearing, as he entered the court, could not fail to win for him the sympathy of all, however much one might condemn his course. The session of the 18th was occupied with the preliminary work of challenging Judges (what would seem to us a legal anomaly) and arranging for the prisoner's defense. As all imagined would be the case, Zacharias and Candido Mendes De Almeida presented themselves to defend the prisoner, although the latter, in his reply to the indictment, had plainly and positively refused to make any defense, basing his conduct on what he was pleased to style the "absolute and complete incompetency of the court." The two advocates called themselves "spontaneous" defenders, since, as the law requires, they were neither selected by the prisoner nor appointed *ex officio* by the court.

In permitting the two Senators thus to defend the Bishop, the court, it is claimed, went wrong at the very outset, or, at least, violated the letter of the law, which knows no such thing as a "spontaneous" defender; and so we are likely soon to have a pretty question of law puzzling the brains of orators and evoking columns of editorial rhetoric. The climax of the case, however, in interest and results was reached at the session of the 21st; then were read all the official documents of the suit, and judgment was pronounced.

The Bishop of Olinda appeared, as before, accompanied by the Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, who sat at his right hand, and on his left appeared one who seemed a stranger, though also a Bishop of the Church, as shown by his dress. This stranger proved to be the Bishop of Kansas, who came from the United States six months ago to solicit subscriptions for the establishment of schools in his diocese, and who has not while here, it would seem, hesitated to embroil himself in the affairs of the country of which he is a guest, going so far even in a State trial like this as to take sides openly against the imperial Government, and to show publicly that he encourages and supports the Bishop of Olinda in his rebellious course. Whether the Bishop of Kansas expects by such an act to increase his subscription lists, I know not. But certain I am he has taken a step in this matter which is generally considered very indiscreet, and, above all, wanting in proper respect to this Government.

When the verdict was pronounced the emotion of the vast auditory expressed itself in suppressed whisperings, and movements that quickly merged into animated discussions the moment the session adjourned. Only the Bishop, now a convicted felon, appeared calm. And as he passed out to the carriage which bore him back to the Marine Arsenal, crowds pressed forward to receive his blessing. The scene was indeed an impressive one.

But will he be punished? This is the question now flying from mouth to mouth. Will he be pardoned by the Emperor, as MacMahon pardoned Bazaine? It is unquestionable that no one wants to see a Bishop of the Church treated like a common felon because he has obeyed his conscience, even though that obedience carries him into open rebellion against the State. Still it is extremely doubtful if the Emperor will interfere with the sentence of the court so far as to set it aside. He may, however, commute it to deportation.

The general feeling of the public here seems to be one of intense satisfaction with the result. The law, it is said, has been maintained. There is no distinction of class or set, and justice is, as it should be, impartial. The crime of rebellion against the State is no less a crime when committed by a Bishop than when committed by a peasant, and punishment should be meted out to both equally. All honor, then, say we, to Brazil! This act of her highest court of justice places her in the vanguard of nations fighting for the inestimable boon of civil liberty. The age of priestly domination in Brazil has now closed.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS CARRIED THE NEW-UTRECHT ELECTION.

The election for town officers came off yesterday in the five towns of Kings County, and the voting in New-Utrecht, Long Island, excelled anything that Tammany could produce in its palmy days. Thomas M. Hegeman was the Republican candidate for Supervisor, and Adolph Gubner the Democratic candidate. The polls were opened at 10 A. M. and closed at sundown, during which time there were 569 votes polled, Hegeman receiving 180 and Gubner 380. Of the latter number it is presumed that 100 were illegal votes, as many of the laborers employed on the opening of Eighty-sixth street, in this town, are residents of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, and were brought to the polls and made vote the Democratic ticket. The sixty or seventy-five men who are employed on the grading of the Wakeman farm, at Bay Ridge, were made to vote in like manner. Many were of such recent importation to the country that, when they were challenged, they admitted they were not naturalized. The Republicans who witnessed this state of things left the polls without voting, as it was evident their efforts on behalf of their candidate would be useless. Hegeman is going to contest the election, on such grounds as will at least cause a new election. The Democrats are organized and led by Cornelius Ferguson, President of the Commissioners of Charity of Kings County, so that the result is easily accounted for.

ASSESSING PROPERTY IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Great dissatisfaction is felt and manifested in the Twenty-third Ward, comprising the old township of Morrisania, in regard to the alleged unfair manner in which the property is assessed. Mr. William Braun is the Assessor appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, and it is charged that he has assessed property from three to five times the former figures; that the property in the extreme outskirts of the ward is assessed as high as that located in the immediate vicinity of Harlem Bridge, and greatly in excess of the assessments made in the Twenty-fourth Ward. In the old township of West Farms the owner of a fine mansion, carriage-house, and ten acres of ground, is assessed $11,240, while within two blocks of the same property, in the old town of Morrisania, a shanty and three-fourths of an acre of land is assessed at $5,000. It is further alleged that in some cases Mr. Braun has assessed vacant lots as though they had buildings upon them, and, on the other hand, lots having improvements upon them have been assessed as vacant lots, thus leading to the inference that the Assessor has never examined the property at all. It is understood that numerous complaints, from parties who feel themselves aggrieved, have been forwarded to the proper authorities, asking for an investigation and correction in the matter.

THE FINANCES.

A LETTER FROM THE LATE MR. ROBERT B. MINTURN.

The following letter from the late Mr. Robert B. Minturn to Mr. Chase, is printed in the *Evening Post* of yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR: When I was in Washington you did me the honor to write me to communicate to you any ideas that I might judge deserving of attention regarding our national finances; and, as the public mind is much agitated by the uncertainty regarding the mode in which Government may defray the large expenditure necessitated by the prosecution of the war. I take the liberty of stating to you some considerations in favor of raising funds by long debentures, based upon a heavy taxation (which I believe to be the only sound system,) and against an issue of an irredeemable paper currency, which appears to be the only practicable alternative.

First—At a time when the wealth of the country is necessarily consumed at so great a rate, a sound system of finance should favor economy in public and private expenses, and at the same time stimulate industry to supply the unavoidable waste. If, then, the Government raises money on long bonds, pledging the national honor to pay interest and principal in gold, and selling the bonds at the best price it could obtain in the open market, the following results would, I believe, be realized:

1. The difficulty of obtaining money, the high interest to be paid, and the heavy taxes necessary to give the loans a market, would urge the greatest economy and efficiency in the Government.

2. The low rates at which the loan would probably sell would attract foreign capital, of which we have great need.

3. The loss represented by the rate of discount at which the loans might be negotiated, would fall, as it should do, on the whole nation, and be distributed through a term of years.

4. The inevitable high rate of taxation (which would be needed to induce capitalists to feel confidence in investing in the loans) would force the people to a realization of the extent to which they are becoming poorer. It would consequently stimulate them to economy in all articles of import, and to the utmost industry in increasing the wealth of the country by production, thus counterbalancing, to as great an extent as possible, the impoverishment of the nation by the war.

Second—But if, on the other hand, the expenses of the war are met by an issue of inconvertible currency, the results will, I believe, be directly the reverse.

1. The mere printing of paper, and circulating it by giving the prerogative of a legal tender, is so much easier than borrowing money at high rates of interest and repaying loans by heavy taxes, that if the former course is once begun it is in danger of being carried on indefinitely, and the natural check to extravagance in the administration of the Government, which would be found in the difficulty of borrowing, is quite lost.

2. The greater the quantity of an inconvertible currency that is issued, the lower will its value fall by an infallible natural law. Not only, therefore, will foreign capital not come to the aid of the Government in the shape of loans, but both foreign and domestic capital will be transferred abroad by its owners to escape the loss entailed by a constantly depreciating standard of value. This movement set in some time since, say two months or more ago, in anticipation of the country adopting an inconvertible currency, as has been clearly indicated by a steadily advancing rate of exchange on Europe, in face of a balance of trade in favor of this country.

3. If the Government currency were finally redeemed in gold, the loss arising from repaying in specie that which had been originally issued at a depreciated value in exchange for supplies would, it is true, fall on the whole nation, but in a much heavier form than the loss considered under the head (third) above. But before redemption, and while depreciation was going on, all creditors of the country would be losers in exact proportion to the decline of the currency. The debtor being able to discharge his obligation in a currency less valuable than it was at the time he borrowed, becomes to that extent, by the action of law, the owner of property which properly belongs to his creditors. It is easy to see the way in which such enactments operate, to force wealth away from a country where there is even danger of such a condition of the currency; and the effect occurs just at a period when our national policy should be such as to attract wealth hither by every assurance of legal protection and security.

4. With an irredeemable currency the Government would be tempted to tax but lightly, since an onerous taxation would not be necessary to enable them to raise money, but only to furnish them means for redeeming the currency—a difficult operation, which would eventually be postponed as long as possible. The people would then not be aware of the rate at which the resources of the country, and the wealth of each one, was being consumed, and they would therefore be without the natural stimulus to economy and industry imposed by heavy taxation; and would not deny themselves a free indulgence in articles of import, which would be paid for in the gold which would have been supplanted here as a medium of exchange by the legal substitution of a less valuable currency.

Thus, instead of the wealth of the nation being economized by the people being stimulated to a moderate use of imports, and to paying for them as far as possible by increased production, they would be seduced by a fictitious financial ease into the opposite course of consuming freely articles imported from abroad, and paying for them by the gold representing their accumulated wealth.

Having thus set down in numbered heads—which I beg that you will compare one with the other, in the order in which they are placed—a few arguments which have suggested themselves to me in favor of a negotiation of loans at a long date, and against an inconvertible paper currency, it will not be out of place to conclude by saying that I can urge these considerations without feeling that my views are at all swayed by my interests; as I have long foreseen the probability of a general suspension of specie payments, and have placed most of my property beyond the reach of a depreciated paper currency.

I am not insensible of the effect upon the banks in this City, Philadelphia and Boston of the course which I am advocating; but as their connection with the Treasury Department might fairly be considered as an agency, undertaken chiefly to facilitate the negotiations of the Government, I think that they might justly be allowed to convert their seventy-thirty Treasury notes into long bonds at the average rates realized for the issues now contemplated.

Believe me, dear Sir, with great respect, yours,

ROBERT B. MINTURN.

To Hon. S. P. CHASE, Washington.

THE INDICTED BROOKLYN OFFICIALS GIVE BAIL.

The Commissioners of Charity against whom indictments have been found appeared at Mr. Rodman's Office, in the Court-house, yesterday morning, accompanied by their bondsmen, for the purpose of giving bail. Several other officials against whom indictments have been found were also in attendance for a similar purpose. These Commissioners are indicted for buying goods in open market, instead of by contract, and thereby paying more for them than they would otherwise have cost the county. Particular cases are cited, all of which have heretofore been published in THE TIMES. District Attorney Rodman fixed the bail of the indicted Commissioners at $5,000 in each case, that sum being thought sufficient with the bonds—$20,000 for each Commissioner—already filed for the performance of their duties. For each of the indicted Commissioners two sureties were required. Following is a list of the Commissioners indicted and their sureties:

Commissioner Stephen H. Powell, First District; sureties, James Johnson, residence No. 152 Nelson street, clerk in the Tax Office, and James Campbell, (formerly contractor for supplying the Almshouse,) grocer, Fleet and Willoughby. Commissioner John Cunningham, Second District; sureties, E. K. Scranton, grocer, No. 110 Atlantic avenue, and Christopher Cunningham, Novelty Steam Boiler Works, Newtown Creek. Commissioner Henry A. Wills, Third District; sureties, John and Charles Wills, tailors. Commissioner Cornelius Ferguson, Fifth District; sureties, W. H. Welsh, jeweler, No. 88 Myrtle avenue, and Chauncey M. Felt, coal dealer, No. 491 Smith street. Ex-Commissioner H. Corr, First District; sureties, Martin Fullerton, furniture dealer, Jay street and Myrtle avenue, and John Dougherty, Janitor of Commissioner Powell's office, No. 273 Plymouth street. Ex-Commissioner Foran, Second District; sureties, Jeremiah Burns, baker, corner Smith and Butler streets, and William Cody, undertaker, Court street. Ex-Commissioner Seiler, Third District; sureties, Timothy Desmond and Michael Ferguson. The indicted Commissioners have engaged Messrs. Tracy, Catlin, and Broadhead to defend them in the suits.

Ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, against whom another indictment was found on Saturday last, has not yet been called upon for additional bonds. The bonds given in the other action may be accepted as sufficient. Alderman James Dunne indicted for election frauds in the Sixth Ward, was bailed by Judge McCue in $2,000 with two sureties, Alderman John Clancy and Keran O'Brien.

James J. Campbell, also indicted for election frauds in the Sixth Ward, was also bailed in the sum of $2,000. His bondsmen were Dominick Roche and Keran O'Brien.

All the Commissioners of Charity who have been indicted express a desire for a speedy trial.

CLEMENCY OF THE CZAR.

One of the measures, says the *Temps*, which, in the midst of the fêtes at St. Petersburg in celebration of the marriage of the Grand Duchess, has been scarcely observed, is the amnesty granted to political prisoners. The Government, anxious to efface all the traces of former internal dissensions, is restoring sequestrated estates to their proprietors. The property of the celebrated publicist, Alexander Herzen, whose children could never obtain permission to return to their native country, is now to be given up to his brother, the only surviving member of the family. Herzen died in 1870, and the estate had been under sequestration for twenty years. Count Schuvaloff, who was the object of the *Kolokol's* attacks, has favorably received the petition of George Herzen, and he will issue a decree to carry into effect the just and kindly dispositions of the Emperor.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

FACTS, FIGURES, AND SCENES.

Writing from Calcutta under date of Feb. 27, the correspondent of the London *Times* deals with the famine as follows:

"My next letter," he says, "will probably be from the heart of the black famine tract in North Tirhoot. Meanwhile my local correspondence and the *Eleventh Special Narrative of the Bengal Government* up to the 19th, issued in a slightly mutilated form by the Government of India several days too late for last mail, show that while, since Sir R. Temple's deputation to Behar, Government has begun to grapple with the suffering, the difficulty of doing so is increasing every day. Of the four districts north of the Ganges—Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, and part of Bhagulpore—Sarun has always been considered the least exposed to distress. It is wedged in between the Gogra and the Gunduk Rivers, and the principal portion of it is washed by the Ganges also, at its county town of Chupra, the three great streams meeting a little below that station. Thus the problem of transport there ought to be comparatively easy. Moreover, the Spring crop has been and is more promising there than in the withered rice tracts to the north. Yet one of the officials whose duty it is daily to see that the 80,000 or 90,000 starving people already on the road are relieved, and who is daily in the villages and among the people, writes to me thus:

'The fields are literally burned up, and the people are coming on the roads in thousands. The higher castes are coming on, too, very much. There is no rain, the sky is bright and clear, and prices are gradually creeping higher. The people are cutting the standing crop, and giving it to their bullocks. An old man, eighty years of age, told me the other day that he never saw such a gloomy prospect. Things are really becoming serious. I am very much afraid, despite the exertions of Government, that ten per cent. of the population will die of starvation before October next.'

Of course, the writer does not know all the arrangements for food and transport made by Sir R. Temple. The district officer is now getting a special supply from the Arrah station of the East Indian Railway, just to the south of Chupra, but to furnish that the quantity sent to Patna for Tirhoot and Chumparun has had to be drawn upon. Sarun is the most thickly-peopled part of Behar, containing more than 2,000,000, or 778 to the square mile. Yet, on the 12th, Sir R. Temple considered its condition to be much less critical than that of its neighbors, although since that date he has raised his estimate of the number to be at once provided for to 280,000. Since that date 5,000 maunds (eighty pounds) of grain have been sent to Chupra every day. Going north to Chumparun, we find the corner between Nepaul and the Goruckpore district of the North-western Province more exposed to suffering, by the confession of the Bengal Government, than even North-eastern Tirhoot and North Bhagulpore. The Maharajah of Bettiah, though doing a great deal, is said by Sir R. Temple, in his published minutes, to fail somewhat in his duty, while the Rajah of Ramnuggur—a place known in the mutiny—had to be reproved in durbar before he would do anything. Ramnuggur is spoken of as the post of danger for the young civilian who is to save the people there till the next crop. Sir R. Temple found the state of the people to be 'very bad,' and he expects to have to feed 400,000 of them in the worst times. But Chumparun causes less anxiety than Tirhoot, because relief was provided for in time by the planters themselves. So early as November, when my telegrams to you began to be gloomy, they formed a co-operative association for the import of food, to be sold cheaply when the crisis came. These planters are not only doing their duty to their own district, but are helping Tirhoot.

My correspondence from the Seatamurhee and Mudhobunee subdivisions of Tirhoot shows how terrible the need was there a week ago, and how energetically Sir R. Temple is meeting it. In the eighteen days between his departure from Patna, on the 26th of January, and his return on the 12th of February, he traveled 450 miles through a country which is comparatively roadless, and the mud tracks of which are now so cut up by the relief carts that the drivers often prefer the fields. Of these eighteen days, four were spent in halting to arrange relief machinery. When about to return to Calcutta to report to Sir George Campbell and the Governor General, Sir R. Temple found it necessary to make a fresh start from the Barh Railway Station, and to strike across the Ganges north-east to Mudhobunee and Soopole. One of my correspondents describes the state of the country from Mudhobunee. The crops were burned up everywhere, save in a few patches on the banks of the rivers, where they were stunted. Those long and wide-stretching sand-banks in the Ganges, Gunduk, and Bagmuttee, which in ordinary seasons afford food to a large population, were bare. When the last rain came the peasants hastened to sow peas and millet, believing that the worst was past, and expecting to secure extraordinary returns, as well as to save the little Spring crop left. Alas, it was in vain; the rain has not made a week's difference to the people. Fifty per cent. of them must sooner or later come on the relief works, according to the official estimate, and it is feared that the number of 'close upon 1,000,000 of people' in North Tirhoot alone may be exceeded. Contracts have been made for the transport of 7,400 tons a week into the north-eastern corner of Tirhoot alone. Writing on this day week, and passing hastily through the country, my correspondent saw no distress which he could call 'severe,' but the signs of coming wretchedness are unmistakable. Men, women, and pigs grubbing together for roots in the fields; the violent robbery of houses and stores of grain, till the well-to-do Zemindars tremble for their hoards, and even their lives, like Hatto of the legend; frequent fires where grain is supposed to be hid; mothers deserting their infants or offering to sell them; emaciated people on the roads, and unfortunate beggars, who went so far as, on two occasions, to growl at Sir Richard Temple when taking his camp breakfast; abandoned babies fed with arrow root; Rajpoots, and even lazy Brahmins, driven to the roads; people of all ages and both sexes crowding to the works. But all are provided for. My correspondent writes:

"I believe that the only people who will suffer severely will be the poor little babies and some few individuals whose pride and prejudice will prevent them from seeking assistance, and whose isolated cases it may be impossible to ascertain. Every effort is being, and will be made in their behalf. I have just been visiting a nursery established by the 'ticcadar' of this village, where there are now six sucking infants who are fed five or six times a day with arrowroot and milk. Such poor miserable little parings of humanity I never saw before! But since they have been taken into the nursery they have thriven wonderfully. Search is being made for others in like circumstances.'

I admit that there are other stories. One local journal tells of a man who was offering his son, six years old, for sale, alleging that his wife and infant had died of hunger, while he himself was working on the roads. Another declares that the people are so ravenous as not to take time to cook the rice which they have earned. Again, the case of a woman is mentioned as having died at Durbungah from starvation; and the eleventh narrative contains this sentence:

'As yet no real cases of starvation are reported, but some ascertained cases of death from sickness caused or intensified by insufficiency of food are said to have occurred.'

But for the Government relief these cases would have been much more numerous. It is impossible in such a country, and with a people who are so ignorant, timid, and caste-bound, that they should not occur under the best arrangements. Sir George Campbell has sanctioned at once every order of Sir R. Temple, and you may imagine the liberality of his orders when I say that the Lieutenant Governor publicly expresses a doubt whether relief on so very liberal a scale is within the means of Government—whether 'it may possibly not be beyond the means of a great Government to feed such a population.' No money or labor is being spared in the attempt, at least, but the Government of India lost a month at starting, and that makes all the difference now.

Sir George Campbell has now asked for 332,900 tons of grain for all the distressed districts, not including Nepaul, nor a reserve of 20,000 tons which the Lieutenant Governor wishes to keep for—ominous fact!—the Eastern District. One of my correspondents, who lives among the people, reports probable distress in Backergunge, where there are so many poor native Christians, for whom the Baptist Society is chiefly responsible. The depletion of stocks in the granary of Bengal may also soon tell on Ragshaye, which will require supplies from that quarter. I am sanguine that the extraordinary efforts of the Government will really take this grain to the worst localities. What has been and is now being sent may keep great mortality off till the many small steamers now being prepared can pour in food when the rivers rise in June."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Durbungah, under date of Feb. 20, writes thus:

"Among the public relief works which have been undertaken in this subdivision for giving employment to the destitute classes of the famine-stricken community, is the construction of a new road from this station in an easterly direction to Buheyra, a distance of about twelve miles. I was informed that at the Durbungah end of this work, and within a distance of some two miles from the town, upward of 6,000 persons—men, women, and children—were employed, and that at a rate of remuneration which sufficed at least to avert physical deterioration from scantiness of food. It seemed to me that an inspection of this industry would afford a pleasant relief to the scenes of misery which presented themselves with such relentless persistency before my eyes as I sat in my tent on the Maidan of Durbungah finishing the letters which I sent you last week. It is no easy thing to write coherently with the moan of miserable starvelings constantly in one's ears. Whenever I looked up from the paper there stood or squatted before me outside the open door of the tent some half dozen forlorn, hollow-eyed, emaciated women, begging for food to keep them from starving. If I called for the chuprassie to 'move them on'—for to work within sight or hearing of them was impossible—they went patiently away with the dull resignation of fatalists. But no sooner were they gone than others came. Lean mothers came, and laid down little children, that lay prone on the grass, as if they were dead, for they were too far gone in starvation to stand on their wasted little legs, and prayed for a morsel of food to save their little ones. Wretched old women, shriveled and starved almost out of human semblance, tottered over the grass, to fall prostrate outside the tent, and pray for relief while their gray hairs trailed among the dust. The air was full of the dull, monotonous howl in which relief is craved, as a marsh at eventime echoes with the croaking of frogs. This is the 'useless gear,' the 'inefficient members,' that Dr. Hunter speaks of so jauntily in his *Famine Aspects*. Well, there need be little fear that they will cumber long the decks of the 'frigate going into action.' For that matter they might be heaved overboard at once, and have done with them—a course in which there would be more practical humanity than letting them stop in the ship until they perish miserably of starvation. The latter is their inevitable fate, in the case of scores that have passed under my own observation, unless measures are promptly taken to save them alive. If the Maidan of Durbungah is not to be cumbered before another week is out, not with live beggars, but with the corpses of dead beggars, a poor-house must at once be opened for the reception of such weaklings as, from old age, illness, or deformity, cannot with decency be sent to the relief works. I believe that Sir Richard Temple is opposed to the establishment of such refuges. He comes here to-morrow, and I have the strongest confidence that the sights which await him will break down his opposition.

As we cleared the town there opened up before us a long avenue of mango trees, and along this was being constructed the new road. On the open space around the well hard by the commencement of this avenue there sat a moody throng of squalid women and children. 'Who are these?' I asked of Mr. Henry, who has been paying frequent unofficial visits to the works. 'People, I suppose, who have knocked off work from weakness, and are waiting to be paid before they leave.' It seemed to me that it was little wonder that they had knocked off work; it was obvious that in the case of most of them the 'labor test' was merely a convenient farce. We rode forward upon the new road, the construction of which is remarkably good; the work, if slow, has certainly not been scamped. There met us a continuous stream of people, men, women, and children, returning from the works toward the town. It was not 4 o'clock, and it occurred to me as strange that the day's work should to all appearance be over so early. In answer to my question, Mr. Henry told me that by reason of the defective superintendence the people employed did just what they pleased, came early and left late, or came late and went away early as seemed good to them. Certainly it was obvious that very many preferred to go away early. After riding about half a mile, we reached an open field on the side of the line of road. There were two trees, under one of which sat a native accountant, with a ledger; under the other a native cashier, with a cash-book and a pile of uncouth copper money on a cloth by his side. Around these two calm methodical officials, close about whom a few native policemen kept a ring with their sticks, there thronged a dense mass of people, numbering 2,000 at the very least. We had heard clamor as we approached, but this was nothing to the din that assailed us as we rode up. The people crowded in upon the horses quite regardless of the risk of being kicked or trodden on, imploring with clasped hands, shouting at the top of their voices, whining piteously in feeble accents, some of the women weeping silently. It was a strange spectacle—the punctiliously methodical baboos on their mats under the trees, doing their little sums in quarter and half farthings, with grave, unmoved deliberation; outside the circle around them the close-packed throngs, with drawn faces and eager eyes, praying for the bits of copper which would keep them from starvation—praying for the money which they had earned, but which they could not get by reason of the red-tape punctilios of the circumlocution office. I felt my wrath stirring at the deliberate baboos—although they were doing their best. Why, I was asking myself, should the payment of all this multitude be charged upon two men when ten payment counters would be none too many? I felt only, if I may use the expression, through my eyes, my ears helped me nothing, in ignorance of the language. But as the crowd surged and clamored around Mr. Worsley, every man, woman, and child with the same parrot-like phrase on their lips, I saw that his brow grew dark and his lips quivered. 'My God,' he asked of Henry in low, earnest tone, 'my God, is this true?' 'I fear it is,' was Henry's reply. What, think you, was it that was true? What was that phrase which came parrot-like from every thin lip, while every gaunt face and wolfish eye swore to its truth more strongly than the weightiest oaths? 'We have not been paid for four days.' The miserables did not waste words in asseverating that they were starving; the most emaciated of them were allowed to come to the front, and the skeleton forms told that part of the story with unpleasant plainness, while the explanation was furnished in the dogged grating, and when you knew its meaning, the maddening utterance. 'We have not been paid for four days.' For myself, I could not speak; I felt tongue-tied, partly with awe, in the presence of such a mass of ghastly suffering, partly by wrath too deep for words against the man or men responsible for a neglect so hideously criminal. Nor were my companions loquacious. There was a tremor in Mr. Worsley's voice as he said to me, in a low tone, 'We had better ride on.' On we rode in silence through the gauntlet of grim starvation. Were we never to escape from that knell-like clamor—'We have not been paid for four days?' It struck the ear in every key. Big-framed, square-shouldered men thundered it at us with a ring of menance. Feeble beings sent it at us with meekness, in which, nevertheless, there was a tone of upbraiding reproach. The miserable children piped the hateful chorus in feeble accents in which already there was the pitiful tenacity of fast-approaching death. But worst of all to bear were the silent ones—the creatures who seemed absolutely to lack strength to call out, but who, as they squatted making pretence to beat the embankment with a twig for a rammer, or, past this sham of labor, lay huddled under the mango-trees, looked up at us in heartbreaking silence, with wistful, fading eyes, and faces that were drawn as one has seen a face on the death-bed. Idleness nearly absolute had evidently prevailed until we came in sight. We could see the people running in from the fields on either side, and going hurriedly at the work with great pretense of industry as we approached. Many, I might say most, of the young and middle-aged men were in fair case, and bore no tokens of privation; quite half, it not a larger proportion, of the women looked equally well. Some of the men were using heavy wooden rammers, others plied instruments like broad pick-axes, with which they broke up the sun-baked surface. But it was in the ranks of the carriers of earth from the excavators to the road, and among those employed in the consolidation of the roadway, that the misery was apparent. Numbers were thus after a sort engaged, the employment of whom in even a pretense of labor was at once a cruelty and a farce. These wretches were fitter for an hospital, wherein their food should be brought to them, than to be at large for any purpose, far less to be engaged in nominal employment for the wages of which, even if regularly paid, a struggle is necessary; but least of all to cling on to a precarious life while unrelieved by the payment of subsistence money for four days at a stretch."

The London newspapers publish the following telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Calcutta, March 21, 1872:

"Weekly telegram. Prices nearly stationary; rise in some parts of Eastern Bengal. Reports of Spring crops good everywhere, except in Tirhoot. It is thought that rain of February has placed several districts beyond reach of famine. Trade brings 1,700 tons a day into Behar, and very large quantities of private grain awaiting despatch at railway stations in Punjab. Government grain is being dispatched up East Indian Railway at rate of 2,000 tons a day; up Eastern Bengal Railway 800 tons a day. Lieutenant Governor, after visiting Tirhoot, reports that on arrival, he found famine of considerable severity had set in through parts of Durbungah subdivision. People were flocking to relief works in enormous numbers. Local organization for relief was incomplete. There was no dearth of supplies, but prices were high; population at large not seriously affected, but many of poorest classes much pinched, and a few of most wretched had reached point of starvation; only three or four deaths recorded, but it is feared that a few more may have suffered of whom we have no full information. Organization now improved; village to village relief in detail being pressed on. Every effort being made to draft off people from relief works to their homes, but difficulties are considerable, as they prefer remaining on works.

Lieutenant Governor reports that widely-spreading want has been stayed. In a part of Chumparun there has been a marked change for worse in condition of people, but local organization good and equal to occasion. Village relief system in working order; no deaths reported. From several parts it is reported that if it had not been for measures taken by Government there would have been many thousand starvation deaths before this. In some parts Government grain is being sold to general population.

Sir R. Temple has visited whole of Rajshahye division. Reports transport arrangement in Rajshahye satisfactory; no deaths from want. His estimates for requirements of all distressed districts now complete. Total amount of grain now allotted, 387,500 tons, which gives a reserve over requirements of 49,000 tons; additional reserve unallotted, 78,000 tons; total reserve, 127,000 tons; total provision, 465,000 tons. Calculations have been based for safety on daily ration of one and a half pounds, instead of one pound, as heretofore. Further ample food supplies available in Punjab.

Full dispatch reviewing general situation went home yesterday."

BURNS' BIRTH-PLACE.

The birth-place of Robert Burns is now a public house, and this circumstance appears so grievous in the eyes of certain of the poet's admirers that they propose to raise a subscription to buy it, set it in order, and appoint a careful custodian, whose services shall be defrayed by a small fee from visitors. But surely there could be no more appropriate use than to supply good whisky for the birth-place of the poet who, in his ode to that mountain dew, sang:

"Oh, thou my muse! *guid auld Scotch drink:*
* * * * *
Inspire me, till I lisp and wink,
To sing thy name!

Thou clears the head o' doited Lear;
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care;
Thou strings the nerves o' Labor sair,
At's weary toil.
Thou even brightens dark Despair
Wi' gloomy smile.
Fortune! if thou'll but gie me still
Hale breeks, a scone, an' *whisky gill*,
Tak' a' the rest."

Such sentiments clearly entitle Burns to a place in the *Index Expurgatorius* of the temperance crusaders.

REMNANTS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE.

The old soldiers of the First Empire held their annual banquet in Paris on March 20, at the establishment Catelain, in the Palais-Royal, M. Bel montet in the chair. The traditional loaf of army bread was on the table, adorned with a branch—this time entirely budless—of the celebrated chestnut-tree of the 20 Mars. The assemblage was not numerous, as the final retreat sounds more loudly every day for those ancient warriors. Of the 3,000 who were alive in 1852, scarcely a hundred remain. Toasts were drank to the memory of the great Emperor, to the Army of Austerlitz, to Marshal De MacMahon, and to the resurrection of the glory of the country. The guests then separated with the usual farewell saying of "To our next meeting!"

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S TROUBLES.

ARGUMENTS IN REPLY TO THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Tremain, White, and Eldredge, to-day heard a committee appointed by the Republican State Central Committee of South Carolina in opposition to a delegation from the Tax-payers' Convention of that State, who were heard last Monday. L. C. Carpenter, editor of the Columbia *Union*, first addressed the subcommittee, saying that the State Constitution guarantees equal justice to all, both white and black, and protesting against any interference by the General Government. He urged that the system of taxation and representation which prevails in South Carolina, was precisely the same which prevailed in every other State of the Union. It was not true, as alleged, that those who pay the taxes have no hand in levying them, but it could be shown from the records that many of those who talk loudest about oppressive taxation pay no taxes at all, not even the poll-tax, and that their names do not even appear on the tax lists. Speeches of the same tenor were made by Ex-Congressman B. H. Whittemore and Messrs. Johnson, Neagle, and others. The Congressmen from South Carolina and the delegates from the Tax-payers Convention were also present. Congressman Elliott made an argument against the prayer of the memorialists on constitutional grounds, and protested against Congressional interference. He held that the evils complained of can readily be abated by conciliatory tactics on the part of the memorializing party, and said the thoughtful Republicans of the State are ready and anxious to co-operate. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case, State of Texas vs. White, held doctrines opposed to the spirit of the prayer of the memorialists, and in McCullough vs. State of Maryland, maintained the doctrine that the Federal Government cannot interfere to prevent abuse of the taxing power in a State. Mr. Whittemore followed, inveighing against the memorialists for their refusal to participate in the conventions for forming the new State Government, and denying the charges of extravagant use of the public funds, also holding that taxation in South Carolina is not excessive. There will be another hearing for both sides next Wednesday. Gov. Parker has prepared a written statement of South Carolina grievances for the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will be read before that committee next Monday, by Hon. W. W. Boyce.

MONTHLY STATISTICS OF THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

During the month of March there were received at the dead-letter division of the Third Assistant Postmaster General's Office, 354,967 dead letters, classified as follows: Ordinary letters, which failed to reach the parties addressed, 218,994; drop letters, 54,044; held for postage and misdirected, 40,457; hotel and fictitious, 10,466; registered, 167; originating in this country and returned from foreign countries, 21,231. During the same month 185,045 letters were returned to the writers, of which 179,042 were ordinary letters, 2,717 contained money, 1,939 valuable papers, such as drafts, checks, notes, &c., and 1,347 property of various kinds. The average number sent out per day was over 7,500.

COMMISSIONER LEGGETT.

The report that Commissioner of Patents Leggett has resigned is denied by that gentleman.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior transmitted to the Senate to-day an official letter from Superintendent Enoch Hoag, protesting, in behalf of the Black Bob Shawnee Indians of Kansas, against the passage of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, providing for the sale of their lands, comprising some 33,000 acres in Kansas, which have been already extensively occupied by trespassing settlers. Mr. Hoag says these lands are worth $15 per acre, whereas the bill provides for their sale to the settlers at $5 per acre.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,589,223; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,415,000; coin, $88,453,990; including coin certificates, $37,290,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CLAIMS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day discussed but took no action on the proposition to insert in the Deficiency bill an appropriation to pay claims for carrying the mails in the Southern States before the late war. The amount of such claims which have been audited is $344,000, but it is believed the aggregate will reach $1,000,000.

PATENT AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Patents to-day heard Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, in opposition to the extension of the Wickersham patent for wax-thread sewing-machines. Mr. Wickersham will be heard in reply next Wednesday. The committee decided to report adversely on the bill proposing to appropriate $1,000,000 to be disbursed by a scientific commission to inventors of new and useful articles, machines, &c., during the next ten years. The committee took adverse action on Mr. Killinger's bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to extend for seven years any and all patents for which extensions may be asked, provided $100 be paid into the United States Treasury.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Austin Pendergrast is ordered to command the receiving-ship Potomac. Chief Engineer Thos. J. Jones is ordered to the Swatara. Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, having reported his return from the command of the Asiatic Squadron, has been placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander B. H. McCalla has been detached from the Wachusett and placed on sick leave.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Monday, June 1, 1874, a permanent light will be exhibited from the tower erected on Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, Michigan, and the temporary light now exhibited will be discontinued.

ANOTHER CITY MARSHAL IN TROUBLE.

Isabella Land, a fashionably-dressed woman, appeared before Col. Farrell, the Mayor's Private Secretary, yesterday, and charged Marshal James Boylan, of the Marine Court, with extorting $50 from her, and subsequently ejecting her from her residence, No. 194 Lexington avenue. Her counsel, Mr. Keane, conducted her examination, and Mr. James M. Sheehan appeared for the defense. Mrs. Land testified that Boylan called at her house on the 16th of March last, with a warrant to dispossess her, which had been obtained by her landlord for non-payment of rent. She had purchased the furniture in the house from a Mr. Clarke on time, and, failing to make the payments agreed upon, he decided to sell the articles by auction, and she was anxious to have them kept in the house until the day fixed for the sale. She asked the Marshal what to do about the matter, and he told her he would let her and the furniture remain in the house until the 18th of March for $50. She gave the Marshal the amount he asked, but he subsequently turned her out of the house. The landlord of the premises said he would not abide by the agreement made by the Marshal. He also said that the Marshal had no authority or right to take the money.

Mrs. Land's counsel here asked the Marshal if he received the money?

Marshal—I did.

Counsel—Did you receive it as your legal fee?

Marshal—I took it as a matter of business.

Counsel—Don't you know you had no authority to take it?

Marshal—Not being an attorney at law, I can't answer that question.

Counsel—Did you take it for the landlord?

Here Boylan's counsel interposed, and cautioned his client not to answer such questions, and Boylan took his advice.

Counsel—Did you keep the money?

Marshal—I kept the money myself.

Mr. Sheehan at this stage asked an adjournment until Saturday next, which was granted.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Many of the Aldermen called yesterday at the Finance Department for their salaries as Supervisors for the month of March, but they were informed that doubts existed as to the right to pay them as County officers as well as Aldermen, and that the matter was referred to counsel. They intend to bring suits to recover the money....Mr. Jackson S. Schultz had an interview with the Mayor yesterday....Ex-Judge Howland, of the Marine Court, is pressed by his friends for the vacant Police Commissionership.

A DANGEROUS COLORED THIEF.

James Walker, a colored man, was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, at Essex Market Court, by Justice Flammer, on a charge of burglary and felonious assault. The complainant was Thomas Steinagel, of No. 171 Bowery, who stated that about 1 o'clock yesterday he heard a noise in the hallway of his house, and on coming out of his parlor saw the prisoner making away with two overcoats which were hanging on the hall rack. Mr. Steinagel gave chase and caught up with Walker after a short run. When Walker found himself in the toils, he drew a large knife and attempted to plunge it into his captor. A sharp struggle ensued, and just as Walker was getting uppermost, Officer Bell, of the Tenth Precinct, appeared on the scene, and captured the thief and would-be assassin.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION—ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its eighty-fourth annual convention yesterday morning in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., presided, and the proceedings were inaugurated with prayer by Rev. Dr. Osborn and Rev. Mr. Wakely. Rev. Alexander McLean was chosen Secretary.

Committees were appointed on Necessitous Cases, on Education, Statistics, Sunday-schools, the Tract Cause, Public Worship, Freedman's Aid, Periodicals, Temperance, Church Extension, and other subjects likely to occupy the attention of the conference. C. S. Brown, J. B. Smith, J. Millard, J. B. Henry, and G. H. Corey were appointed Stewards.

The introduction of lay delegates and visitors to the conference to the President and members next took place, after which Rev. J. B. Wakely moved that, as three members had died during the year, a memorial service should be held on Monday afternoon, in connection with the communion service in St. John's Church. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Nelson, book agent of the Methodist Book Concern, submitted some statistics of the gains of the company. From June, 1872, to June, 1873, the net gain on publications was $73,423 84. The circulation of these increased 73,000 copies; the circulation of the *Quarterly Review* alone showed an increase of 1,000 subscribers over last year. The increase in Sunday-school periodicals was 100,600 in 1873 over that of 1872, making a total circulation of 850,000 copies. The sum of $700,000 is now owing to the Eastern and Western publishing houses.

A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of Rev. Mr. Goul, a late member of the conference, which takes place to-morrow morning. The conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the examination of characters will probably be held.

At 3 o'clock the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society was held, Rev. Silas Fitch, in the absence of Bishop Peck, presiding, and Rev. J. Millard, acting as Secretary. The attendance of members was not as numerous as at the regular session in the morning, but quite a number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries. Rev. Mr. McLean offered prayer, and Dr. Osborn delivered the opening address, in which he remarked that the character of the Northern philanthropist to the Southern freedman is more in the relation of a teacher to a learner or a pastor to a convert. The negro of the South was freed, but uncultured. The Methodist Episcopal Church had already accomplished much by cultivating some of the brightest intellects among the freedmen, which had been hidden in obscurity, and he believed it remained for it to accomplish much more. Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, the General Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, followed, speaking earnestly for the education of the freedmen. He stated that the Bible is not by any means closed to the freedmen now, as it was during the reign of slavery, but their minds still bear the effects of that slavery and oppression. The time for plantation harangues and shouting has passed, and the ex-slaves must now be controlled by intelligence and education, instead of by illiterate colored preachers, who cannot, in many instances, read a chapter of the Scriptures. To bring about the desired result the Church Extension Society is expending large sums of money in the education of colored young men intended to preach the truths of religion among their people. Four millions of these freedmen are waiting to be educated, and the population is rapidly increasing, instead of decreasing, as some suppose. It is not necessary to cross the oceans to reach them, because they are right at our doors, they speaking the same language and are only too anxious to learn. Start a school anywhere in the South, and in three weeks it will be crowded, such is the great interest in education and the anxiety for learning manifested by them.

Colored boys have been known to discuss grammar while driving mules, and washerwomen to adjust spelling-books to their washtubs, so anxious were they to become enlightened. There are no others who have such strong claims on us, or whose education will affect our destiny more, and unless they are educated they will go back to barbarism and drag down the nation with them, for they are now closely identified with all our social and government interests. As the South is too impoverished to educate them, and as the Church there seems to be in the same condition, and the Government is indifferent to the matter, it remains for the benevolent societies of the North to accomplish the work.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield spoke also on the necessity of educating the colored people South.

The conference sermon was delivered at 7:30 in the evening, by Rev. Andrew J. Hunt, and was heard by a large attendance. The conference will continue its session until Monday evening in the same church, meeting twice a day on week days, and assembling five times for different services on Sunday.

NEW-YORK EAST M. E. CONFERENCE.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the New-York East Conference Methodist Episcopal Church opened yesterday at 9 A. M. in the Simpson M. E. Church, at Willoughby and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn. After the preliminary exercises by the President, Bishop Wiley, Brother D. H. Goodsell was appointed Secretary, with the privilege of selecting two assistants, and Brothers Wm. H. Siminson, Ferris, and Bachman were nominated by Brother Goodsell. During the roll-call about 200 clergymen answered to their names, and a large delegation of lay brethren from New-York were also present. Dr. J. A. Roche, of Williamsburg, called the attention of the conference to the sad affliction which befel Bishop Wiley by the death of his son, and a resolution of condolence was accordingly passed. The conference then proceeded to appoint the usual standing committees, after which the report of effective elders and examination of character were proceeded with. On the question of the amount collected for missionary purposes by each member, a discussion arose, some of the brethren refusing to state the sum of their collection, but on the President insisting on a reply, it was ascertained that large sums had been received during the year. It was subsequently agreed to hold the session of the conference each day at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at noon. The proceedings yesterday terminated with the singing of the doxology and a blessing. In the evening, Rev. W. S. Studley delivered an address in Simpson Church, on "God's purpose in creating man," and demonstrative of the beauty of harmony of all thing in Creation. At the conclusion of the address it was announced that the morning services would take place at 8, the afternoon at 3, and the evening at 7:30 o'clock, during the setting of the conference.

MAINE'S STATUE OF GEN. KING.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: "The last Legislature authorized the Governor and Council to contract with some suitable artist, a native of Maine, for a statue of Gen. William King, the first Governor of Maine, in marble, to be placed in the National Hall at Washington. At the present session of the Council, two artists of whom the State is justly proud, appeared with their proposals for doing the work—Simmons and Jackson. The contract has been awarded to Mr. Frank Simmons, his offer having been deemed the most advantageous, everything considered. The statue, as provided by the resolve of the Legislature, will be in marble, a portrait statue, life-size, and will be first exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. It will then be removed to the National Gallery at Washington."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,241 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,491 head, or 323 cars, against 362 cars for the same time last week; the market was fairly active at weak yesterday's prices; owners are dissatisfied with the rates, but considering the unfavorable news from the Eastern markets, buyers demand still farther concessions; only the large attendance of country dealers from this and the adjoining States held prices to the rates paid to-day; about 1,500 head were disposed of; sales, 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 950 lbs. to 1,402 lbs., at $5@$6 75; 150 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,058 lbs. to 1,185 lbs., at $5 55@$5 95; 200 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 766 lbs. to 1,375 lbs., at $4 50@$6; 21 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,074 lbs., at $5 40; 250 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 785 to 898, at $4@$4 55; quite a large number of Texan cattle were sold on private terms. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,600 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week; the market was firm at ¼c. off from last week's prices; sales 700 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 84 to 102 lbs., at $7 40@$8 25, the latter for an extra choice drove of 1,200 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 93 lbs., at $7 40@$7 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 11,600 head, against 13,700 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and dull; Yorkers, $5@$5 25; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 65.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, lower, and unsettled, closing weak at $1 27@$1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21⅝ for No. 2 do., spot or April; $1 25⅞, May; No. 3 do., $1 19; rejected, $1 10. Corn dull and a shade lower at 61¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or April; 64¾c.@64⅞c. May; rejected, Old, 60c.; New, 58c. Oats dull and lower at 42½c. for No. 2, spot; 46⅜c., May. Rye steady at 92c.@93c. for No. 2, fresh. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 35 for No. 3 do. Pork unsettled; in fair demand, but at lower rates, closing steadier; cash held off the market at nominally $16 50; May closed at $16 40; June, $16 55. Lard irregular and lower; closed firm at $9 60, spot; $9 70 May. Bulk Meats firm and in good demand; generally held ¼c. higher; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c.; Short Clear do., 8½c., loose, spot. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Flour dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4 25; Extra Winter $4 50@$5; Double Extra Winter, $5@$5 50. Wheat firmer; Spring closed higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 23½c.@$1 25; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 53 asked; $1 47½c. bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64@64½c. on the track. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 49@49½c. on the track. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 3 Spring, $1 30@$1 40. Rye dull and lower at 93c.@93½c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork market stiff at $16 75@$17. Dry salted Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c., spot; sales of Clear Rib Sides, at 8½c., May. Bacon firm; good jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Lard—Small sales of Steam at 9⅝c. Live Hogs firmer; light grades, $4 70@$4 90; medium, $4 90@$5 10; heavy, $5 20@$5 40. Cattle steady and in better supply; Corn-fed Texans, $4 50; fair to good natives, $4 50@$4 85; prime to extra Steers, $5@$6 50. Receipts of two days—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,300 Hogs, 1,600 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 29,100 bushels; Corn, 44,400 bushels; Oats, 35,700 bushels; Peas, 1,115 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 28,800 bushels; Corn, 95,600 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Flour—Western Spring, $6 75@$7 00; Bakers, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat firm; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 54; do No. 2 do $1 44; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 60@$1 75. Corn scarce; sales of 1,600 bushels New, on the track, at 77c.; 500 bushels High Mixed at 78c.; Old held at 80c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 90@$1 95; Western, $1 85@$1 95. Four-rowed State, $1 75; Six-rowed State, $1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$1 95; Western No. 3, $1 50. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 8.—Clover-seed firm at $8 50@$11; Timothy steady at $3; Flax-seed, $2 25@$2 30. Flour in improved demand; Superfine, $4 87½@$5 50; Extras, $5 87½@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, do., $7 75@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat rather quiet; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 75; White, $1 78@$1 90; No. 1 Spring, $1 45@$1 50. Rye, on arrival, 97c.@98c. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 84c. Oats moderately active; White, 62c.@63c.; Mixed, 59c.@62c. Coffee weak; Rio sold at 21½c.@23½c. Sugar held firmly. Molasses firm; sales Cuba at 35½c. Whisky declined; Western, in iron, 97c. Petroleum firm and quiet; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 15¾c.; April, 16c.; 16¼c., May.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—Flour in improved demand, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 82c.@87c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed active and stronger; sales new at 83c.; old, 87c. Oats quiet and steady; Western, 61c.@63c.; Southern, 61c.@66c. Rye dull at 85c.@89c. Hay unchanged. Provisions buoyant, firm, and active, with jobbing demand; no round lots offering. Mess Pork, $17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 10c.@10¼c. Butter—Western active at a decline; sales at 33c.@36c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull and nominal at 96c.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Wool market remains in same quiet state as previously noticed. Manufacturers purchase only as wanted, and the small stock in Eastern market, the favorable advices from abroad, and the reduced estimate of the California Spring Clip fail to impart any life to the market, owing to the depressed state of the goods trade and the unsatisfactory condition of the Spring business. Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces still command 55c.@57c., and are scarce and firm. Lots not up in condition have been sold at 50c.@52c.; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces, 48c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 60c.@62c. Pulled Wools range from 40c. to 55c. for good and very choice Super, extra and Extra.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 30½ for No. 1; $1 23⅞ for No. 2; May, $1 28⅛; June, $1 28¾. Corn steady at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats firm and in fair demand at 44½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 88c. for No. 1. Barley dull at $1 50 for No. 2 Spring; $1 37 for No. 3 do. Provisions firm. Pork sold at $16 50@$16 75. Hams, in pickle, 10½c.@11c. Boxed Middles, 9c. Lard sold at 9⅝c.@10c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour and 91,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour and 38,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 55 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 66 for Extra; $1 47 for Amber Michigan; May, $1 50½; June, $1 54; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2, $1 45½. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 68½c. for High Mixed; May, 69½c.; June, 70c.; Old, 72c.; Low Mixed, 68c.; Old, 70c.; no grade, 67c.; Damaged, 60c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 53c. for No. 1. Clover-seeds sold at $6 25 for Mammoth. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, and 44,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 35. Corn dull and drooping at 63c.@67c. Oats dull at 48c.@54c. Rye steady at $1 05. Barley nominal. Butter easier, but not quotably lower, at 36c.@38c. for choice. Pork firm; country Mess sold at $16 75; City do., $17, buyer until April 20. Lard excited; prices higher; Steam sold freely at 9¾c.; Kettle, 10c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm, at 6c. for Shoulders at country points; Clear Rib Sides quotable at 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon strong at 6⅞c. for Shoulders; $9 12½@$9 20 for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Whisky quiet at 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 8.—Flour unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White do.; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms; one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 57. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. Oats quiet at 55c. for State. Barley nominal. Corn-meal sold at $1 65 for Bolted, and $1 60 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $25 for Shorts, $26 for Shipstuffs, and $28 for Middlings, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—183,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@62c. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $16 75. Bulk Meats sold at 6⅛c. for Shoulders, 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c. for Tierce, 10⅜c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 93c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Wheat steady, with a local demand; sales of ten cars No. 2 Canadian Treadwell on private terms, and three cars choice White Canada at $1 90. Rye market strong at $1 04½@$1 05 for State in store. Corn steady but inactive at 85c. for Low Mixed Western; 86c. for High Mixed do.; Old do., 90c. Barley dull; nominally, $1 80@$1 85 for Canada. Malt dull. Oats unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,500; prices weak and tending lower; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5@$6 80; extra, $6@$6 25; through Texans, $3 25@$3 90; corn-fed do., $5; shipments, 1,900. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; quality better; market active; prices firm and higher, at $5@$5 75 for common to choice, $6 for extra; shipments, 8,000. Sheep active; receipts, 1,300; market firm at $5 50@$8 12½ for common to choice.

DETROIT, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 64½ for Extra; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 White; $1 46 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 71c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Clove-seeds sold at $5 99. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 25@$9 25. Corn firm and scarce at 80c.@82c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 61c.@62c. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $17 50@$17 75. Lard in good demand at 9¾c.@10½c. Bacon in good demand at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 10⅛c. for Clear Sides.

HAVANA, April 8.—Sugar nominal. Exchange firmer: on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 101@103 premium; Short Sight, do., 104@106 premium; 60 days, Gold, 129@130 premium; Short Sight do., 132@133 premium; on London, 158@160 premium; on Paris, 130 premium. Spanish Gold, 235@237.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm and better; old held at 73c.@74c.; new, 72c.@73c. Oats firm at 52c. for No. 1 State, 50c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and in improved demand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41c. Rosin steady at $1 90 for Strained Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar dull at $1 95.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 9, 1874,

20 Cases

BLACK LYONS SILK,

at prices lower than at any period during these last ten years.

Prices commencing at $1 25 per yard, upward.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

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No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost a day.

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For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River.

Thurs., 9th	12:00 M.	Fri., 10th	12:00 M.
Sat., 11th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 13th	2:00 P. M.
Tues., 14th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 15th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 15th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 16th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 17th	3:30 P. M.		

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Ione Burke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rose Rand.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PANTOMIME AND SPECTACLE—Messrs. Almont, Lovell, Elliott, Mlle. Bonfanti, and others.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF THE LAST DAYS OF PARIS. Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excinded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club, at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We shall publish in our regular edition on Sunday next the first part of a new story by Mr. BRET HARTE, *written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and to be completed in two parts. This story will be found to be one of the most charming Mr.* BRET HARTE *has ever written.*

As nearly as we can make out, the Sanborn contracts seem to have been the result of spontaneous generation in the Treasury Department. The officials whose names are attached to the contracts are Messrs. RICHARDSON and BANFIELD, the former as party to the contracts, the latter as indorsing them. By the testimony of these two gentlemen, each one signed because the other said it was all right. Mr. SAWYER, who seems to have had something to do with the matter, also acted in a strictly automatic manner. Between them all the United States lost a great many thousand dollars, and might have lost much more if the process, to which every one in the Treasury Department was stone blind, had not attracted public attention. But how the contracts originated we fear we shall never know. Like *Topsy*, they "never were made; they grew."

The letter of the late Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, which we publish this morning, will be read with interest in connection with the recent action of the United States Senate. It bears date January, 1862, and it was a careful attempt to reason out in advance the consequences of an issue of legal-tender notes. To-day it reads not so much like prophecy as like history. Nearly all that it predicted has come to pass, and much more of the same sort will still come to pass if the bill recently approved by the Senate shall become a law. Extravagance in government, loss of capital, injustice as between citizens, and recklessness in private business—these we have had in large measure, and shall continue to have if we invite them. It would seem that minds capable of entertaining the delusion that inflation *can* help the country are beyond the reach of common sense; but, if they are not, Mr. MINTURN'S words of twelve years since ought to have weight with them.

Gov. DIX has earned another title to public respect by the nomination of Hon. FRANCIS S. THAYER, of Rensselaer County, for Auditor of the Canal Department. Mr. THAYER has long been one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and is recognized by all parties as a man of undoubted integrity and great business capacity. His record as a member of the State Senate was untarnished, and having acquitted himself with credit in all public stations he has been called upon to fill, there is no doubt that he will prove of great benefit to the State in the important position to which he has now been assigned. He fully deserved the compliment of an immediate confirmation, which was paid him by the Senate.

An examination of the complete returns of the Connecticut election shows that the total vote was 90,890, while that of last year was 86,845, thus giving an increase of 4,045. This increase was unequally divided among the parties, 2,268 going to the Temperance candidate, 1,204 to the Democrats, and 573 to the Republicans. If these figures prove anything, they prove that the Temperance cause is rapidly gaining strength in Connecticut at the expense of both the old parties, but chiefly at that of the Republicans. But we are not surprised that the Democrats try so hard to discover a significance in these returns which is not in them. Their delight at finding they were not utterly overwhelmed in Connecticut is so great that it has given rise to the delusion that the Republican Party has been crushed by a reverse not so severe as several it has met with in Connecticut in recent years.

Perhaps the disconsolate but sanguine Democrats can find, further, that the Republican Party has no chance whatever to carry an election in the future by the result of some recent local contests. In Tompkins County, New-York, there was a Republican gain of one Supervisor, and in five municipal contests in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska the Republicans rather more than held their own everywhere, except in St. Joseph. For a party that has been declared ready for burial since the Monday struggle in Connecticut the Republicans exhibit a wonderful vitality.

It may be that the public interests are guarded, so far as they can be, in the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Chambers street, but we think they would have been more fully served if the Senate committee had made an adverse report on the bill, and the Senate had agreed to the report. The crowded state of the streets below the City Hall renders street railroads a nuisance to the general public, without being in any way a convenience to those who desire to use them. The distance from river to river is so short that it can be made on foot in less time than in a horse car, subject to detention from trucks and other vehicles at almost every step. This consideration has heretofore kept this portion of the City free from cross-town railroads, and we had hoped that it would continue to do so. The Legislature would do well to remember that this City has more than enough of surface railroads. What it needs is a rapid-transit road, and all the time which can be given to the subject of getting about the Metropolis should be devoted to solving that problem.

Details are still wanting of the origin of the leak which proved fatal to the steamship *Europe*. It is said to have been first discovered in the engine-room, and from the statement of the salvage crew it would appear that the pumps became choked during their efforts to keep the vessel afloat. It certainly does not tend to improve public confidence in the safeguards of ocean travel to find a steamer only a few days out and not having experienced exceptionally rough weather, beginning to founder in mid-Atlantic. It may fairly be assumed that a system of thorough inspection at the conclusion of each voyage would have prevented the possibility of such a disaster.

REPUBLICANS AND THE OPPOSITION.

The *World* thinks that the result of the election in Connecticut proves that the Democratic Party is "the future party of opposition." It is welcome to that opinion, for it involves an admission that the Republican Party is the "future party of power." If the victory gained in Connecticut has the effect of rendering the Democrats more powerful in opposition than they have hitherto been, we shall not regret the change. They labor, at present, under the disadvantage of having no leader, and of being at loggerheads on all great questions of policy. They began the session in one House of Congress by avowing FERNANDO WOOD as their leader—not a particularly "happy thought." Still, we quite agree with the *World* that the Democrats are the party of opposition—there is no other. The "Liberals" have been at work two years, and their fortunes seem at a lower ebb than ever. The only importance they ever had was derived from the foolish alliance made with them by the Democrats—a step which, as the *World* will admit, we did our best to persuade its friends not to take. A sacrifice of principle such as that involved is not readily forgiven by the people. The Liberal organization was designed exclusively to elect Mr. HORACE GREELEY President, and when that failed, it practically perished. The "independence" of its leading organ only began when its editor wanted to be President. A party which owes its origin to a mere personal intrigue is not likely to play an important part in the politics of the country.

The Republican Party is not at this moment in the condition which its old friends can take any great pleasure in surveying. Its journals are much divided—in our own State, in all the New-England States, in Pennsylvania, and everywhere else, there is much dissatisfaction expressed. But the free criticisms which are made in such papers as *Harper's Weekly*, the Troy *Times*, the Boston *Advertiser*, the Utica *Herald*, and many others like them, do not weaken a party; they only prove to the public that the party, as a whole, is not obstinate, or blind, or demoralized. It has still the capacity for reforming itself, and keeping pace with the demands and requirements of the nation. These criticisms may, indeed, be more or less resented by such leaders as happen to think that they are inspired—that they must always be right, and the newspapers which reflect public opinion always wrong. But the press is too free in these days to fear the resentment of politicians—they cannot make or unmake great journals at their will, although they think they can. No fair observer can doubt that the history of the Republican Party during the last five months has been checkered by many mistakes. It was a mistake to have postponed the settlement of the financial question so long—it was a still greater mistake on the part of the Senate to come to the "settlement" it did on Monday last. Affairs in the Treasury have been managed in a way which does not give satisfaction to the people, although we believe that Mr. RICHARDSON is both an honest and a hard-working man. But the Sanborn contracts and other things have produced a very bad impression, deny it who may. On the other hand, the Republicans have done some good work—they have not led the country into extravagant expenditures, and they began the session by submitting to the public judgment in repealing the Back-pay bill. It must be remembered, too, that Senator CONKLING and other leading Republicans have strenuously opposed the inflation policy of Congress, a policy which has found advocates among Democrats no less than among Republicans.

If the Republican Party is not stronger than it was a year ago, it is owing to some circumstances which it could not control, as well as to the mistakes committed in certain quarters. The panic of last Fall was certain to injure us, as we pointed out at the time. That injury might partly have been lessened by the prompt action of Congress, but the opportunity was lost. It is not the fault of any one man that it was so lost, because the West wanted one thing and the East another, and Republicans could not imitate the example of a blatherskite newspaper, and threaten the West with "war" if it did not instantly yield. When it all comes to be sifted down, the question arises, Are we prepared to see the Democrats placed in power? Assuredly the Republican press will not labor to accomplish that result. If our finances are unsettled now, they will be ten times more unsettled whenever the Democrats regain office. Our present difficulties arise from sectional differences, not from mere party differences. The Western and Southern Democrats want inflation, and much would have to be given up to them by the Democratic Party. No confidence would be felt even in the stability of our securities. The Pendleton doctrine is not extinct, and, with the Democrats in possession of the Government, it would not be long before we heard of it again. The South and West could not be controlled by Democratic leaders in the East. And the opinion of the national debt held in some parts of these sections, is not exactly that which has been consistently maintained by the Republican Party. The return of the Democrats to office would undoubtedly be the opening of a new era, and it might not be an era which would increase the happiness or welfare of the country.

It is the duty of Republicans everywhere to secure true and thorough reform within the party itself, working by the machinery of the party, and striving to go before the country with a purified organization. The process of "weeding out" is necessary, and will inevitably be put into force, because there are too many able men concerned in the future prosperity of the party to allow it to go to pieces. The cries of those who ought to be weeded out, and of the few and obscure journals which represent them, will not be heeded. At this moment, five-sixths of the Republican papers in the country are in favor of reform. This does not mean disloyalty to the party; on the contrary, it means the truest loyalty to it. The "disloyal" persons are those who would drag the party to ruin to accomplish their own selfish ends. It does not need a "new movement" to accomplish the reform we ask for. There was a new movement at Cincinnati in 1872, and the fate of it was not such as to encourage anybody to undertake a similar enterprise. We do not believe that the people want a new party—which is a thing not made in an hour—or the return of the Democrats to power; but they *do* want a few new ideas, and perhaps a few new men, in the Republican Party, and that much they will get sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

THE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF INFLATION.

During the very remarkable debate which preceded the vote for inflation in the Senate, on Monday, there were numerous references to the political consequences of the proposed legislation that may well arrest the attention of the country. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, who is a sincere Republican, a man of great political strength in his own State, and of recognized judgment in political matters, condemned the action of the Senate as a distinct violation of the Philadelphia platform. He was asked by Mr. MORTON if he arraigned the Administration, and he replied: "I am arraigning those who have given a solemn pledge that they would make the United States notes convertible into coin, for refusing to do it." And he predicted that the consequence of inflation would be to break down the credit of the country, to compel the Government to meet its bonds at maturity by loans at higher rates, withdrawing capital from industry, and making "two classes in the country, one the capitalists, drawing heavy interest and living on their wealth; the other a laboring class, borne down by oppressive taxation." When the country shall be divided between two such classes, it is needless to point out that the votes of the more numerous and the aggrieved class will be turned against the party in power.

Mr. CONKLING, whose Republicanism, we suppose, will hardly be questioned, denounced the measure passed by the Senate as a gross blunder in politics as well as in finance. "Without necessity," he said, "or even sore temptation to extenuate it, such a policy spurns the experience of all epochs, tramples on reason and right, and violates the pledged faith of the nation as attested by solemn and repeated acts of the American people in Congress assembled, by the avowals of every department of the Government, and by the declarations in national convention of the political party which chose most of us to the seats we hold, and chose, also, a Chief Magistrate, bound by his word against every scheme and device of repudiation and dishonor."

Mr. SARGENT, of California, a Republican of the straightest sect said: "It has been said here, that from this day a new division is drawn between the statesmen and the politicians of the country; that there is a new division of parties. I think that that is true. I believe that there are men in the East and in the West—I refer to the far West and the far East—men of power representing those large constituencies, speaking for large bodies of men, who will see any party perish and any man perish who leads a party which lends itself to the destruction of the national credit: which floods this country with irredeemable paper; which reverses all the lessons, aye, Sir, and all the pledges of the past." "Shall we preserve our honor, or shall we trample it under foot? That is the issue being decided at this moment, and as men shall range themselves upon that issue I say to them, no matter what their ambition may be, or what their expectations may be, there are men in their party, and out of it, who will scorn to follow a leadership which has once betrayed the pledges and principles of the party. If there were anything binding me to allegiance to a banner held by such men, I would emancipate myself from it, for I do believe that high above all party organizations are the principles which are to be illustrated and enforced by those organizations, and high above all expediency is the question of national honor."

There were expressions on the other side of the Senate scarcely less significant. Mr. THURMAN regretted the division in his own party, and prophesied the most serious results from the passage of the bill. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, in a few eloquent words described the act as "a great wrong upon the people of the United States." Mr. SAULSBURY "washed his hands of it," and called on Mr. MERRIMON, the Democratic author of the bill, "to take his full share of the responsibility which the people of the country will hold the inflationists in the Senate to for their action in this matter."

There are two features worthy of remark in these protests. One is that they come from both Democrats and Republicans, and the other is that they are not inspired by any possible personal ambitions, but are the sincere and even regretful expressions of men who think they see in the realization of their predictions only misfortune for their respective parties as well as for their country. We do not see how any intelligent observer of the course of affairs can fail to see that these predictions may very easily be fulfilled. The passage of an inflation bill by Congress, even though it were vetoed by the President, as we should hope it should be, would be a long step toward the dissolution of parties. If there are any politicians of the Republican side who are "conquering their prejudices," as poor Mr. WEBSTER said, under the impression that inflation is popular, we beg they will reflect that this is a matter that current feeling cannot decide. Though a majority may favor inflation now, that same majority, when it begins to feel the consequences of the act into which it is now dragooning its representatives, will turn again and rend them. It is not a question of how opinions will change. It is a question of how interests will be affected. The theories which now seem so plausible will not stand the disenchanting touch of actual disaster. Inflation means ultimate disaster. Disaster means political revolution, and these facts may well be borne in mind by the gentlemen who are spurring the Republican Party to take the responsibility of inflation. The responsibility will certainly fall on that party—perhaps not wholly justly, but beyond all possibility of escape.

A STOLEN SPEECH.

All old adages do not embody a great truth, but many of them do, and hence the general deference paid to the whole body of proverbial wisdom. Among the adages in which are concentrated so much of the experience and the wisdom of the past ages, there is not one which is at once sounder or more frequently set at naught than the old Roman saying, "*Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia*"—divine influences are not needed if we have prudence. And prudence here means not merely that careful avoiding of danger, which is but a small kind of caution, and is very often practiced by the smallest sort and the least wise of men, but that larger faculty which, looking before and after, sees not only what is personally safe, but what is right, what is decent, charitable, kind—in a word, what is best in every way. A flagrant violation of the dictates of this prudence has just been committed in the publication of a speech which Senator SUMNER had the prudence to suppress. The speech is one which, even upon the extravagant supposition that every paragraph of it is true, not only as to the facts of the case, but as to the construction and color given to those facts, is not one that does credit to Mr. SUMNER. Is is of a purely personal nature, and its burden is a querulous self-justification of the Senator from Massachusetts in regard to the "onpleasantness" which existed between the President and the Secretary of State. To put himself right upon this point, he goes into a history of a petty misunderstanding about the San Domingo affair, and the recall of Mr. MOTLEY, which led to a coolness between him and President GRANT and Secretary FISH. He tells the idle tales that were brought to him by officious friends, and reveals traits of his character which cannot be studied by his friends with pleasure.

This is very poor business. If, as we have before said, it was all true in spirit and in letter, it is what any prudent public man, any man of a little tact, and a moderate regard for the decencies of public life, should never have uttered upon the floor of Congress. It is not to Mr. SUMNER'S credit that he prepared such a speech; but having prepared it, it is much to his credit that he suppressed it. As to the exposure of corrupt conduct on the part of public officers, the world knows pretty well that we have no particular squeamishness, and that we believe that those to whom the country has committed its interests must be prepared to have their acts closely scrutinized, and all their faults and short-comings sharply criticised by the organs of public opinion. We have not hesitated to incur, by our course in this respect, the displeasure, and even the obloquy, of those who, because we have supported them when in our judgment they were right, have therefore assumed that we must speak well, or at least be silent, when, in our judgment, they were wrong. But criticism of public acts is one thing; bringing to light and reveling in the petty personal squabbles of public men is quite another; and we cannot but regard this posthumous publication—this raking up of an old disagreeable subject that was literally dead and buried—as a disgrace to our journalism and to our public life. As much praise as the public owes to the gentlemen who persuaded Mr. SUMNER to suppress this speech, so much reprobation should they visit upon those by whose advice it was published after Mr. SUMNER was in his grave. They have done no good office to his memory—a memory which we are all concerned in keeping bright and honorable. They have violated in the worst way another old adage which does not always hold good—*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* For they have brought to the memory of men, and held up conspicuously for unpleasant reflection, the weakest and most unlovely side of Mr. SUMNER'S character; and they have done this without the least hope of attaining any good end whatever.

It was probably one of Mr. SUMNER'S colleagues in the Senate who gave up this stolen speech for publication, and in so doing he violated the confidence of the dead, and did great injustice to the living, who cannot at this moment reply to Mr. SUMNER. The whole matter had passed into oblivion, and there it should have been allowed to remain. Personal accusations not brought forward during the life of the accuser should not be made public after his death, and when a respect for his memory or for his friends must necessarily restrain the hands of those who would have felt more at liberty to defend themselves during his life, when *he* thought it most prudent to be silent. We must confess that indiscreet revelations of this kind are a peculiar fault of our journalism and of our public life, in which dignity, and, with dignity, weight and respectability, are lost by violation of decorum. It is to be hoped that the living parties to this petty, disagreeable affair will have the tact and the good taste to let it rest in the silence to which Mr. SUMNER committed it, and which should not have been disturbed.

GAS.

Next to the street railroad companies there is probably no class of public corporations who give a more inadequate return for the money they exact than the gas companies. They make the interiors of our houses gloomy with sickly light, and dingy with the smoke that accompanies it. They poison the air we breathe, and they ruin our eyesight; they secure themselves against the ordinary risks of business by exacting ample deposits, and they answer complaints by cutting the pipes and removing the meter. A gas consumer may try to reduce his bills by curtailing the number of his burners, by using kerosene, or by other methods which he supposes to be equally certain to succeed. But he very soon discovers that the natural relation between cause and effect do not exist in the matter of gas, that the officials of the company have established for him a preordained average which he must either pay for, or do without gas altogether. He may close up his house for the Summer, but he cannot fly from his gas bills. He returns to find that several thousand feet are recorded to have passed through his meter in his absence, and his protests are received with that smile of bland incredulity which people familiar with the duplicity of human nature are wont to assume. Like the half-drowned Irishman who returned to consciousness during the Coroner's inquest, and was promptly reminded that the doctor must necessarily be the best judge of whether he was dead or not, the gas consumer has no stable convictions which his meter may not belie, or the officials of his company reject with derision.

Various attempts have been made, through legislation, to compel the gas companies to treat their customers with some slight approach to justice. Some of the bills thus introduced have been palpably for the purpose of "striking" the companies, others have been dictated by a regard for public interest, but all have, hitherto, failed. Last year a bill from which considerable benefit was expected passed both Houses of the Legislature. This aimed at abolishing the system pursued in this City of charging different rates per 1,000 feet, according to the competition in a given district, or according to the caprice of the companies. The bill, on account of some minor imperfections, we believe, was vetoed by the Governor. This year we find several bills on the subject of gas, all relating to this City, on the files of the Assembly. One, introduced by Mr. DONAHUE, has already been summarized in these columns. The first section of this bill is sound enough, but the elaborate provisions which follow relating to the appointment of inspectors to be paid by the companies are simply calculated to defeat the measure. The Constitution very clearly forbids the creation of any office for "inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture, or commodity whatever," and we fear the courts would hardly sustain the appointment of gas inspectors on the ground that they are necessary for "protecting the public health," or "for supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures." The first and fifth sections of Mr. DONAHUE'S bill might be molded into a valid law; the rest of it must be dropped if its passage be honestly desired.

Another bill was introduced by Mr. HEALEY, and relates almost solely to the question of deposits. It is free from all constitutional objections, and ought to pass. A third bill was introduced by Mr. MCAFEE, and proposes to make it unlawful for any gas company in the Counties of New-York or Kings, "to charge a greater sum per thousand for gas supplied to one consumer or class of consumers, than other consumers." The chief result of this enactment would be to put an end to the extortions practiced by the Metropolitan Gas Company—a corporation which has one price for the districts where the Mutual enters into competition with it, and another for the districts where it is still an unchecked and grasping monopoly. The fact that it accomplishes at least this much, is a sufficient reason for passing the bill into a law. We observe that two bills relating to the City of Buffalo are before the Legislature similar to the first and last of those above referred to. Another bill proposes to solve the gas problem for the City of Rochester, by "authorizing the Common Council to construct gas works for said city," and still another, introduced by Mr. LINCOLN, proposes to perform a similar service for this City. Mindful of the political incubus of the Philadelphia gas ring and of the prevalent tendency to engage municipalities in work for which they are not specially fitted, we should hesitate to advise this latter solution. But it is tolerably obvious that unless some means can be devised of checking the extortions of the gas companies a general popular demand will arise that the City should manufacture its own gas as well as control its own water supply.

TEN HOURS, OR EIGHT?

An old contest has been revived by the action of the master mechanics of this City. They declare that after the first of May next they will totally ignore the law of the State making eight hours a day's work, and employ no one who is not willing to work ten hours. There can be no doubt that the building trade in this City, and through that our general interests, have been greatly injured by the action of the eight-hour men. It is equally true that the working men themselves have not been benefited by the policy which they have pursued. No mechanic ever rose in the world by eight hours' labor per day. No man, in any line of life, ever became rich or famous without much greater application than this to productive industry. Labor has its intrinsic value in the markets of the world like any other commodity, and it is beyond the power of any Legislature to declare that what is worth only one dollar shall be valued at two. Such a law may be passed, and something very like it was passed in the Eight-hour law; but it always proves to be a failure. The Eight-hour statute has been habitually violated in this State, and this fact is avowed by those who have violated it. One employer, at the recent meeting, declared that he had never observed the law, and never would, for the reason that he could not afford to do so.

The employers having taken so determined a stand in this matter, the responsive action of the working men becomes of great public interest. A meeting has been called for to-night to consider the question, and we hope that wise counsels will prevail. So far as we may judge from the experience of the past, and the declared sentiment of the leaders of the union in reference to this particular juncture, the so-called leaders of the working men are not likely to meet the crisis in a liberal spirit. It is quite possible they may endeavor to resist the employers by a resort to a strike, which is the invariable remedy for all disturbers of industrial pursuits. Indeed, we are told that the Secretary of the Working Men's Central Council has already declared that the resolutions to be adopted to-night will—

"Set forth that the action of the master mechanics is arbitrary, and shows a lack of intelligence; that the best political economists are in sympathy with the workmen in their views of the eight-hour system; and that the present dull state of the trade is due to the incapacity of the men who administer public affairs. The working men in all the different branches of the building trade will be called on to stand firm and resist all attempts to make them work more than eight hours per day."

It is not an evidence of the general intelligence of these leaders that the Secretary who has arranged this programme for their supposed followers admits that there are many mechanics out of work, but thinks that by concerted action on the part of all classes the employers can be defeated. Being capable of taking this view of the matter, it is not surprising that he believes that inflation will make business brisk, and place the workmen in a far better condition. Against his judgment we are glad to place the more sensible conclusions of a real workman, who declares that any general strike is extremely improbable. In his view, the professional labor agitators may succeed in creating strikes among some of the more unsteady men, but that the mass of mechanics, who have families to support, are tired of serving the purposes of these agitators. Work is known to be scarce on any terms, and workmen having others dependent on them should be, and we doubt not the majority of them are, glad to get employment in any fair way they can.

We have no doubt that if this matter could be decided in the first place by the great body of working men, there would be no trouble. But it happens, unfortunately, that the decision must come from organized bodies, in which the professional agitators have great influence. There is some danger, therefore, that a strike will be decreed, and, if it is, we hope the working men will, for once, act in defiance of the orders of the councils. They should now serve themselves and families instead of the demagogues of labor. They cannot afford a strike, nor can general interests afford it, and they will not be sustained in such a proceeding by public sentiment. With proper reflection we are sure they will act wisely, and we are also sure that the decision of to-night, if in the interests of the agitators, will not be hastily accepted.

GHOSTS IN THE COURT-ROOM.

The local ghost has grown to be an article so essential to the comfort and happiness of most country neighborhoods, that we have observed with no little pain his constant and deplorable deterioration. In fact, the usefulness or desirability of the spectre of the period has long ceased to be in any way apparent. His morality and intelligence are about on a par with that required to constitute a legislator in some of the rural "deestricks" or a contributor to the "intellectual department" of the *Herald*, and his highest ambition has been limited to frightening the belated toper, or bringing disaster upon the kitchen cupboard. We are glad to see evidences, however, that some of the more thoughtful and respectable ghosts are taking measures to redeem the reputation of the shadowy fraternity. They have devoted themselves with great energy and success to promoting the ends of justice, which from time immemorial has been the main object and purpose of ghostly existence, and on one or two recent trials one of these high-minded and conscientious apparitions has been found to render important service.

The first instance of this commendable effort at reform was observable in the trial of a prisoner accused of theft at the Assize Court of the Charente Inférieure in France. The case was going against the prisoner, when one of the intelligent jury exclaimed suddenly, "I see a ghost," and at once became a raving maniac. It will occur to the observant reader that spiritual interference is not always necessary to convert the average juryman into an idiot. In this case, however, the mental imbecility of the ghost-seer so far exceeded the degree of permitted imbecility that the jury had to be discharged, and the case brought to an end. It is easy to see what such a ghost would have been worth to the Tichborne claimant, for example, or to our own Ring thieves. Fortunately, however, this supernatural aid is not always exerted on behalf of roguery. In a still more remarkable case, reported from Maryland, the appearance of the judicial ghost resulted in the discomfiture of successful villainy and the vindication of oppressed innocence.

It was a question of wills, of which there were three offered for probate, all purporting to be genuine, and the counterfeits so deftly forged that the witnesses were unable to identify their own signatures. There was a villainous legal brother, whose wicked craft had almost secured the ruin of a lovely and weeping widow, and who calmly defied every attempt to discover his imposture. Finally, a certain KITE STENSON was called to the witness stand—a young person of eighteen, distinguished chiefly among his neighbors for an economy of soap, a prodigality of hair, and a tendency to "see things." He had on various occasions seen the ghost of the defunct testator, with whom he indeed grew to be quite intimate, and who eventually persuaded KITE to dream of the place where he had sagaciously hidden the true will. KITE did so, and on awaking found on his neckerchief, where the ghost's hand had been laid, "a hole burnt like the print of a red hot hand." The handkerchief was put in evidence, and the witness requested to observe the audience, and to say if he saw his ghostly acquaintance. Need it be said that he was at once discovered "frowning black" behind the wicked brother, who straightway fell into a faint, while the court unanimously decided in favor of the pretty widow?

It will be seen from these examples that a new era of usefulness and popularity is dawning for ghosts. The day of the idle vagabond apparitions, the tramps and vagrants, as we may call them, of spirit land, is gone by, and the judicial ghost is hereafter to rule the columns of the country paper, and the admiring affection of the rural reader. It is to be hoped that his efforts will continue to be devoted to the exaltation of virtue and the overthrow of vice and crime, and that his example will be followed by the ill-behaved and dissolute spirits whom we have so often reprobated.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE PRIVATE VIEW—LIST OF PICTURES SOLD.

The forty-ninth annual exhibition of the academy will open this morning. Yesterday was devoted to a private view of the exhibition by artists, members of the press, and art patrons generally—an innovation, and a very sensible one, on the established practice of the managers of the academy—and the evening to a general reception, which was largely attended.

It has been the practice, from a mistaken feeling of kindness perhaps toward those who are struggling to obtain recognition for American art, to characterize every exhibition made under the auspices of the academy as an advance on its predecessors. This has been so generally done that the public has never looked for any other announcement, and it would have been astonished to find the press speaking in any other tone. It is a pleasure, however, to be able to state that those who are best able to judge of such matters are of one mind in regard to the present exhibition—that it is the best that has ever been seen within the academy walls. Not only is every artist of note (we believe there are only two exceptions) represented, but each artist has evidently endeavored to do his best, and to prepare such pictures as should do honor to his own name and to the fraternity of which he is a member. The academy seems, indeed, to have imbibed new life, and to have taken a start as gratifying as it was unexpected, for so low had the influence of the institution run during the last two or three years that its exhibitions had become mere nullities, and it was, as we hear, seriously in contemplation to dispose of the academy building and to organize upon a new basis. We trust that there will now be no necessity for such a course. The excellence of the present exhibition is due, in a great measure at least, to the personal exertions of the present board of officers, and shows the importance of getting rid of old fogy notions and the revivifying power of an infusion of new blood. President Ward and his brother officers did not content themselves with merely announcing that the academy was ready to receive contributions for its Spring exhibition, but paid personal visits to the artists themselves, and urged on them the importance of making an effort to resuscitate the academy. They have been successful, so far, at least, as the present exhibition is concerned. It may appear extraordinary that our artists should need urging upon a point in which their own interests are so evidently concerned, but their excuse, as we understand, for not sending their best pictures to the academy exhibitions heretofore has been that the pictures were retained for a quarter of a year; that no sales of paintings were ever made within the academy walls; that when they were returned by the academy the public refused to become purchasers, and that, consequently, artists could not afford to contribute their best efforts. Another cause of the falling off of these exhibitions has been the annoyance felt by certain well-known artists at not being elected members of the academy, they feeling that their merits had not received the recognition due to them. Whether this cause of complaint is just or not we shall not undertake to decide. It is to be hoped, however, that the public will come forward, as it did at the recent water-color exhibition, and show that it recognizes merit wherever it is found, and that our artists will not have cause to complain hereafter that they cannot sell an academy picture.

There are 420 paintings in the present collection, 620 having been offered, and 200 rejected. Among the most striking on a cursory examination are those of De Haas, Schenck, Church, Vaini, Wm. Hart, A. B. Durand, S. J. Guy, Page, Inness, Haseltine, W. T. Richards, and S. R. Gifford. A critical notice of them must, however, be deferred. During yesterday works by J. G. Brown, Felicia Bridges, H. Bolton Jones, Wm. Hart, Wordsworth Thompson, Lambdin, L. C. Tiffany, R. Swain Gifford, Wm. Magrath, and D. Maitland Armstrong were disposed of at highly-satisfactory prices.

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* gives an encouraging view of the prospects of ship-building in that neighborhood. At East Deering, two barkentines, two barks, a brig, and a schooner are under way; at Cape Elizabeth, two barkentines, a schooner, and a tug; at Portland, a revenue steamer of 600 tons for the Government, a barkentine, and a three-masted schooner; at Yarmouth, two ships of 1,700 and 2,200 tons respectively, a barkentine, a bark, four brigs, and one three-masted schooner; at Freeport a ship of 1,300 tons, another of 1,400, and a three-masted schooner; at Harpswell a three-masted schooner and a barkentine; at Brunswick two ships of 1,400 tons each, and a schooner; at Saco a three-masted schooner, and at Bath a brig and a schooner. In addition other vessels are under contract. The *Press* says: "The list numbers thirty-three vessels, twenty-six of which, including two ships, will hail from Portland. The rest will hail from Yarmouth, Freeport, and Brunswick. It will be noticed that nearly all are of the larger class of vessels, most of which will go into the foreign trade. The owners represent all trades, including lawyers, bankers, &c., and the capital invested will amount to $1,500,000. The amount of tonnage under contract to be built in the State the present year is estimated at 130,000 tons, or about fifty per cent. more than last year, the only drawback being the scarcity of laborers and increased wages, which may prevent the fulfillment of some contracts."

THE COAL CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The charges made in Judge Bixby's court this morning against me are false and malicious, and made by Mr. Phillips to save himself, if possible. He threatened in advance to give me trouble, if I prosecuted him for larceny, hoping to deter me therefrom. I shall appear to-morrow before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, with evidence in full refutation.

JOHN [illegible]

New-York, Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

SANITARY MATTERS.

GEN. VIELE'S HEALTH MAP.

Whenever the Summer heats become abnormal in intensity there is continual apprehension for the health of New-York in the minds of all who are acquainted with its drainage deficiencies. In those articles in THE NEW-YORK TIMES which preceded the formation of the picnic excursions the terrible condition of the lower wards in this respect was pointed out. The drainage level in many instances is at such a height that the receiving pan which contains the sewage is above the ground. In some few cases it was within a few inches of bedroom windows, and the unfortunate inmates had either to keep the windows closed during the hottest nights of the year, or breathe pollution with every current of fresh air. When we consider also the crowded condition of these wards, every one must be filled with astonishment that New-York has not had an actual mediæval plague. Nothing has saved her from such a fate save two things—her sea front and her abundance of food. Had New-York been an inland town, and had the inhabitants been forced to live as Parisians do, principally on bread and onions, there would have been in our records a Black Death as terrible as that which devastated Europe in the days of Boccaccio.

The one fault which cries out for instant reform is the system of drainage, which is altogether superficial. A great boon has been given to those scientific minds who have sought to impress the fact upon careless capitalists by Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who has made an accurate topographical map of the whole island. His aim has been specially to show the inexcusable folly of the Municipal Government in permitting the filling up of small streams and lakes without in any way providing for the escape of the imprisoned waters. His attention for many years had been drawn to the fact that in every instance of epidemic diseases, the force of the evil followed certain clearly-defined lines. While some of these were in the lower wards where there was much filth, much crowding, and obviously improper drainage, there were also other points in parts of the City against which no such objections could be brought. Having some knowledge of the manner in which New-York has sprung up, and some remembrance of its former appearance, he thought he traced a certain connection between the lines of disease, and the direction of water-courses which had long ago been filled in. This was notably the case in the cholera year. He was led, therefore, to believe that one great cause of the preference shown by contagious disorders for these spots was in the saturation of the soil by the concealed water springs underneath; for the builders who had filled in the soil had certainly not laid down culverts or pipes to drain away the water as it trickled from its hidden springs. All they had cared to do was to hide it beneath tons of heterogeneous matter, such as Mr. Oliver Charlick dumped into his water lots lately. It stands to reason that with the soil under the foundation in a marshy condition, two of the requirements of disease, heat and moisture, will always be present in the Summer time in certain localities. To obviate this evil, to remove this sword of Damocles always hanging over our heads, there must be a thorough system of deep drainage, such as prevails in every European metropolitan city.

Taking as a guide Gen. Viele's excellent map, together with the information supplied by many of the City manuals, we find that on the East side there was a succession of salt meadows or marshy lands from Fourteenth street clear down to Beekman street. The soil south of Fourteenth was, with few exceptions, pure fine sand, the detritus washed down by the Hudson River. Here there were a number of small streams, most of them rising from hidden springs. One of the most considerable of these, which rose from the foot of Murray Hill, and indeed formed one of the boundaries of the wealthy old Quaker's fine Summer residence, discharged its waters into the East River at what is now First avenue at a point between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. At the present hour there are no less than four avenues extending beyond this point, all of which are on land reclaimed from the river, and every house of which rests on soil saturated with moisture from this stream. There was, in old times, at this point a sort of bay, the southern side of which was all marsh land, part of the great marsh which reached from Fourteenth street down to Houston street, and from Lewis street east to Second avenue. Into this bay almost all the streams connected with the marsh discharged their waters, so that the soil must of necessity be like a wet sponge. The great marsh was shaped something like an oyster, and had, on its southern side an outlet in the shape of a broad but not a long stream, which flowed from the marsh at a point about the present centre of Tompkins square to Houston street. Goerck street, part of Lewis street, Mangin and Tompkins, in fact all that quarter called the Hook, has been built upon made land washed by the waters of this stream.

South of this small brook the land was all marshy along the river's side until one came to Beekman street, the next block to THE TIMES office. All that locality, where the dealers in leather congregate, where Jackson S. Schultz and Isaac H. Bailey alternate their political labors by transactions in hides, used to be something more than a marsh, and is still spoken of as the Swamp. Should a politician ask Mr. Schultz where his office was, he would undoubtedly reply, "In the Swamp." The generality of New-Yorkers hear this expression as a matter of course, but without thinking of the meaning it really conveys. The time has been when all the region about there was a marshy wilderness, alternated with meadows where the roses and other wild flowers bloomed in the pleasant Summer. From the rose-fields here the Roosevelts got their name, and from a meadow with many little brooks filled with forget-me-nots, called the blue field, the Blauvelts got theirs. In the old days when Hermanus Rutger dwelt in Chatham square, far away from the maddening fashionable crowds in Hanover square, the swamp and the marsh lands north were great resorts of the sober New-York folk in fine weather. Between Ferry and Frankfort streets there was a fine large pond, covering several blocks, where the Gothamites used to skate in Winter and bathe in Summer. It was fed by natural springs and has been covered in without the slightest attempt to get rid of the water. Fortunately the descent to the East River is quite abrupt, hence there is a natural drainage on that side. But the ground declines a trifle to the westward in one or two places, and there must inevitably collect cesspools of stagnant water. But this is nothing to the evils that have befallen the land lying a little north, where the Collect Pond was situated. This body of water, of irregular shape, was over five blocks in length from north to south, and three from east to west, though on the east side there was an arm that stretched over two blocks further. The depth of this body of water was very great, and much of it resulted from internal springs. It was, also, so to speak, a collect of the water of the marshes; for here they stretched right across the island, belting it from river to river. It had two natural outlets, one a little stream falling into the East River at Pearl street, the other a considerable stream, which flowed from the Collect between Centre and Elm streets, and fell into the Hudson south of Canal street. Up to 1800 the lake and the marshes were the favorite resort of New-Yorkers, the *delicia puellarum Gothami*. There was a fine drive round the lake, and numerous Summer villas were built in the vicinity. Propositions to make a public park of it were favorably entertained, and a subscription was actually set on foot to surround it with a railing to prevent accidents, which, however, came to nothing. The majority were of opinion that it was too near town for a park, for that New-York was certain to grow so rapidly that in a hundred years' time it would be built up quite beyond the Collect. That part of the marsh, however, which lay beyond the Broad Way, and was in the neighborhood of such splendid villas as Richmond Hill, &c., was favorably looked upon as a park, and afterward became St. John's Park, and the centre of fashionable life.

There were some far-seeing men who proposed to use the Collect as an internal harbor, and to connect it with the North and East Rivers by a ship-canal, utilizing the two watercourses by which its superfluous waters were drained. This was not so chimerical as it seemed, for the depth of the Collect was very great. There were sailing-boats on it, just as there are now on the Central Park, and the first steam-boat ever seen in America was launched upon its waters by the ingenious Mr. John Fitch, whose fame has been obscured by Robert Fulton. Unfortunately, New-York was then in "a leveling" humor, and when an engineer pointed out how charmingly the low hills between Elm and the Broad Way could be utilized to fill up the Collect, the idea struck the majority favorably, and the fiat went forth that the Collect should be filled up. Marshes, streams, and lake all have disappeared under the spades of the diggers, and the Tombs was erected upon the very site where John Fitch's steam-boat had raised a broad line of foam. But though the Collect was not to be seen, though its waters had been carried off by the canal dug to the Hudson, yet the internal springs have never been got rid of. If we may accept the rumors and reports that have been flying around this Winter, the lower tiers of cells in the Tombs are shrouded with moisture from the water that trickles through without cessation. Some engineers have proposed one thing and some another, but the prevailing idea seems to be that to lay a coating of concrete for a foundation will be sufficient. It will not. If the water can enter the concrete it will make the Tombs as bad as ever; but if the concrete can keep out the water, then it will simply drive it somewhere else. There is but one remedy, and that is efficient drainage.

The largest marsh in old New-York was where St. John's square is now. It extended from the Hudson to the Collect, uniting at Elm street with the eastern side marsh, and it reached from Reade street south to Broome street. All Canal street is comprised in what was then its very heart. At the foot of the low sand hills which extended then from Broome street northward, there was a small marsh caused by the Minetta stream, which flowed into the Hudson at this point by several mouths. The Minetta rose from springs between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, near Fifth avenue, running through Union square, down University place, Washington square, to Macdougal street, and so down to the Hudson. The line traversed takes in some of the best quarters of the City, but if one examines a cholera map of New-York he will find a red line tracing the course of the Minetta as faithfully as if the physicians had been engaged in topography, and not pathology. The speculators who filled in the stream should have provided an outlet for its waters, but they were in too great a hurry to be rich, and so they hid away disease and stored down cholera for the benefit of the whole City, and gave us typhus as an abiding companion.

Above Fourteenth street there were no marshes in the lands stretching northward. The soil is everywhere rocky and the ground uneven, being, in fact, a succession of hills and valleys. There is a natural drainage from the centre to the sides, but the latter unfortunately suffer from this arrangement wherever there is made land. This extends on the east side as high as Fiftieth street, and on the west side to Forty-second street. On both sides there are some spots marked with red cholera lines, where large streams that formerly discharged themselves into the rivers, now meet with made ground, and saturate it to a dangerous extent. Notably is this the case on the west side at Twenty-sixth street, and on the east side at Thirty-fourth street. Here, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, there was formerly a pond covering about a block. And here the red lines are uncommonly active. The fact is that the made ground upon the east side seems to be specially beloved by epidemics and contagious disorders; due in part, it must be acknowledged, to the denseness of the population. Few persons can have traveled much in these parts of New-York without having been struck by a curious sense of gloom and squalor. Above the low ground which has been made are streets and avenues where the poor also congregate. But they have a bright cheeriness of appearance which attracts, whereas the places noted above repel and alarm one. All the saturated spots have, in fact, an atmosphere of their own. Compare, for example, Fiftieth street and First avenue, quite a poor neighborhood, with St. John's Park, and notice how dismal, how gloomy is the latter. It is not because it is the site of former grandeur, though that, no doubt, goes for something. There is an atmosphere of gloom above and beyond that which one cannot find in other parts of New-York, once also the centre of all that was attractive, and now abandoned to the emigrant and the Irish lodging-house keeper. Take, for example, State street, where once Gen. Morton lived. It is bright and cheerful in spite of squalid tenants and disagreeable surroundings. Take a converse case—the Swamp. It is eminently prosperous as a business quarter, but it has its swamp atmosphere, making its inhabitants gloomy and pessimistic, apt to believe the worst of everything, and to shun hope as a syren and a tempter. Much of the degradation of Baxter and Worth streets, and the locality, comes from the infernal atmosphere created by the imprisoned waters. Dirt seems congenial, and drunkenness an effect of climate. Take the inhabitants of that quarter or of Cherry street, built also upon the marsh, and put them on a hill, and they would certainly improve. Drain their bolgia thoroughly and they will be compelled to thrive. Or conversely, make Murray Hill live in Baxter street, and misanthropy would immediately become as aristocratic as small hands and feet and hair parted in the middle.

There is one more point which must be noticed before abandoning the topic. It is the effect of this want of thorough drainage upon hospital cases. Given an excess of heat and moisture, and the consequence is the formation of the *microzyme*. Experiments have proved that the most destructive diseases of epizootic character depend for their existence upon extremely small solid living particles, which are termed microzymes. That the epizootic catarrh, which has been so fatal to our domestic animals, had its origin in such conditions, cannot be doubted. But let us not blind ourselves to the fact that the human race suffers by all ills that affect our humbler relations. The ravages of diphtheria are due, in part, to the evils we have noted. Besides this there is a certainty that a large percentage of surgical cases in our hospitals perish from the unfavorable conditions which surround them. Huxley has said that "the lamentable mortality which so frequently clogs the footsteps of the most skillful operator, and those deadly consequences of wounds and injuries which seem to haunt the very walls of great hospitals, and are even now destroying more men than die in battle of bullet or bayonet, are due to the importation of minute organisms into wounds, and their increase and multiplication." Let us admit that the antiseptic methods of treatment are as skillfully applied as human science will at present permit. Still the chances are very great against the patient when he is surrounded by conditions abnormally favorable to the development not only of the microzyme, but also of those subtler forms of vegetable life which some physiologists accept as the basis of all disease. Such is the condition of Bellevue Hospital. Part of it is on made land, and it lies between two large streams which have been covered up, and whose waters permeate the whole district. It was built upon meadow-land easily saturated by the insidious moisture. All the conditions are favorable for the disease, therefore, and against the patient. And should such a disaster as an epidemic fall upon us, there is too much reason to fear that Bellevue would be a human slaughter-house.

COFFEE VERSUS SPIRITS.

W. P. Branson writes to the London *Times:*

"The attainment of success in such a movement in this country as that of people's cafés is so important as to merit an inquiry why our consumption of coffee is so small in comparison with that of other countries. That we are the greatest tea-drinking nation out of China does not account for it entirely, since, although among our masses tea is largely drunk by women, it is a fallacy to suppose that our working men make it an important element of their diet.

The necessity of endeavoring to check their enormous consumption of beer and spirits and of providing for them an efficient substitute upon which they can work is sufficiently recognized, and Lord Shaftesbury and the philanthropists who met last week to establish the People's Café Company deserve the support of the *Times* and all persons who take interest in the welfare of our working classes, which is so intimately connected with the general prosperity of the country.

Our consumption per head per annum is now 15½ ounces; that of France, 2½ pounds; Germany, 4 pounds; Denmark, 5½ pounds; the United States and Switzerland, 6 pounds; Belgium and Holland, 8 pounds to 10 pounds; and it appears to be specially from these countries, whose greater consumption of coffee evidences a superiority of social comfort and intelligence among the people, that we are threatened with the sharpest competition in some of our great branches of industry. In 1841, the year of the largest consumption we have ever reached, the quantity consumed was 33½ ounces per head, and it then fairly held its ground with tea, which has since quadrupled, while the consumption of coffee has declined. The solution of the disfavor into which coffee has fallen is not far to seek. It is confessedly a difficult article to treat, and the duty has operated to discourage the application of inventive talent to improve it. Active minds, however, are now at work on this problem, with the prospect of attaining as successful a result in our system of bulk roasting as that of the small roasts on the Continent. The impolicy of the duty is strongly exemplified by the fact that of our total imports three-fourths are exported without payment to the revenue, which, after the cost of collection and supervision, derives little or no advantage whatever from it.

With fair play, both at the hands of the Government and the trade, coffee would have in this country a great future before it, and may yet be made a powerful agent in promoting the cause of sobriety among our people."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix," which has not been sung in this City for a good many years, was represented at the Academy of Music last evening. There is some pretty music in "Linda," but we cannot say that as a whole the score or the libretto are of great interest. Only two incidents of the entertainment really impressed us, these occurring respectively at the outset and at the close of the opera; in the first act Mme. Di Murska sang "O luce di quest' anima," and, in the last, she recited Benedict's variations on "Le Carnaval." Mme. Di Murska interpreted with extreme brilliancy and precision "O luce," the prefatory andante being rendered with due sentiment; and in "Le Carnaval," the perfect ease and surety with which she made light of difficulties a bravura songstress of ordinary attainments would shrink from, elicited loud applause, and three calls before the curtain. Mme. Di Murska's performance of *Linda*, we have to add, was thoughtful and refined. Signor Verati, to whose too emphatic delivery we must take exception, was nevertheless a respectable representative of *Carlo*, Signor Mari was *Antonio*, and Mme. Testa *Pierotto*. To-morrow Mme. Di Murska will appear in "Dinorah," and, at the Saturday matinée, she is to figure in "Marta."

TO-NIGHT'S THOMAS CONCERT.

This evening's Thomas concert, given with the co-operation of Mr. S. B. Mills, is for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Cornell. To hear "Im Walde" by Mr. Thomas' forces is to listen to as delightful an orchestral performance as can be enjoyed the world over.

THE PARK THEATRE.

In consequence of the elaborate preparations required for the proper *mise en scène* of "Love's Sacrifice," the Park Theatre will not be opened until Monday next. Seats reserved for this evening, we are asked to say, will be available Monday; those good for Friday may be used Tuesday, and so on.

OBITUARY.

WILHELM VON KAULBACH.

Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, the eminent German painter, whose death is announced by cable, has been regarded as the foremost of his profession in Germany, and, by some of his more enthusiastic admirers, as the first artist of modern times. His pictures have had a wide celebrity, and a few of his best have been brought to this country. Kaulbach was born in Dusseldorf, in 1805. In his early years he studied in the school of that place, under Cornelius. In 1825 he accompanied his master to Munich, and assisted him in the execution of a series of frescoes on the walls of the Palace of the King of Bavaria. The work which first won for him a reputation was his allegorical representation of "Apollo and the Muses," painted on the ceiling of the Odeon. After this he produced his celebrated picture of the "Madhouse," an intensely realistic production, which was engraved and won for him a wide reputation. After painting for King Louis a number of the illustrations of the poets Schiller, Goethe, Klopstock, and Weiland, he produced his famous work, "The Battle of the Huns," suggested by an old legend. In this remarkable production, above the battle-field where lay the corpses of Huns and Romans he showed the ghosts of the slain warriors still carrying on the terrible struggle in the air. Soon after this picture was given to the world, he produced his equally famous "Capture of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus." Both of these are colossal works, and embody in their treatment the greatest variety of figures. In the latter the soldiers have planted the Roman eagle on the Jewish altar. In front of this signal of the downfall of their country and their faith, the priests and the women are slaying themselves in despair. The figure of the chief priest—a man in the prime of life—is full of concentrated power. At the left a group of three Furies pursuing the Wandering Jew—typical of the sufferings of the unbelieving. As a contrast to this, the right corner of the picture contains one of the most charming groups ever depicted in ancient or modern art, representing guardian angels conducting a Christian to a place of safety. This group has often been copied. In 1845 Kaulbach received a commission to decorate in fresco the vestibule and staircase of the new museum at Berlin. In these decorations, upon which he was engaged at intervals for more than twenty years, he repeated these two great pictures, and added two others of "The Blooming Time of Greece" and "The Era of the Reformation." Kaulbach also painted many frescoes for the New Pinakothek at Munich, and for the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg, choosing among his subjects in the latter instance the opening of the tomb of Charlemagne, at Aix la Chapelle, by Otho the Great. The cartoon (covering a canvas about 20 by 30 feet) of "The Era of the Reformation" was first exhibited at the Universal Exposition of 1867 in Paris, and was then generally considered the grandest conception of modern art. It was purchased by an American gentleman, residing in Fall River, Mass., (Mr. Durfee,) and was exhibited in this City for a time in 1869, at the Somerville Art Gallery. There are several other works of Kaulbach in this country, one of which, a painting, is in the private gallery of Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati. Shortly before his death Kaulbach finished a picture of St. Michael, in which are introduced portraits of the Pope, the Emperor Napoleon III. and his son.

JOHN HOBBS.

Mr. John Hobbs, of the firm of Messrs. John Hobbs & Co., No. 1 State street, and one of the most prominent merchants of this City connected with the grain trade of the port, died on Tuesday afternoon, at the age of fifty years, after a lingering illness. Mr. Hobbs was held in the highest estimation as a merchant, of the nicest sense of honor in all his dealings, and in his intercourse with his fellow-members of the Produce Exchange. In social life he was a very popular gentleman. He had been for many years Treasurer of the St. George's Society. He was most affectionate in his devotion to his immediate family, whose absence in Europe at the time of his demise gave a peculiarly distressing character to the sad event. A special meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange has been called for this afternoon, to pay becoming tribute to his memory.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SIOUX.

A letter from an officer attached to the expedition against the Sioux has been received by Major Steele, who is now stationed in Indianapolis. The letter, which is dated at the Red Cloud Agency, Dakota, March 16, is published in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and so far as it relates to the movements of the expedition, reads thus: "We organized at Fort Laramie two columns of troops, one of cavalry, consisting of two companies of the Third and six of the Second, under command of Col. Baker, of the Second, (he who cleaned out the Piegans;) the other column, which consisted of F Company, Fourteenth, two companies of the Thirteenth, and four of the Eighth, all under command of Col. Lageth, of the Thirteenth. The cavalry column crossed the Platte River, and invaded the Sioux soil on the morning of the 2d inst; the infantry column followed our trail next day, bringing forward the supply trains.

We marched by way of the old Fort Pierre Road, crossed the Niohara and Raw Hide, and struck the head-waters of White River in the mountains, about thirty miles south-west from here, and followed the White River to the point where we are now temporarily located. Our march from the Platte River to the White River was across a rolling country, well covered with dry grass, but no wood, save at the Raw Hide, twenty miles from the Platte, our first camp. Down the White River to this point the valley is well wooded with plenty of box-elder, red elm, and cotton-wood, in the immediate valley of the stream, and an abundance of cedar and pine in the adjacent cañons. The scenery is wild and grand—precipitous rocks rising upon either hand to a height of several hundred feet in some instances. The valley is filled with the rich green of the pine and cedar, and the summits crowned with snow, or cloud-capped. We met with no opposition or incident of interest, though the Indians watched us throughout our line of march, and tore up the bridge we built after we had passed. Arrived here we established a camp, consisting of four companies of infantry and one of cavalry, and the next day moved with the remainder of the command to Spotted Tail's agency, forty-two miles below this point, on the White River. Left four companies of the Eighth Infantry and Meinhold's Company of the Third Cavalry at Spotted Tail, and the next day started back, arriving here at noon on the second day. Upon our approach, the Northern and, in fact, all the Indians capable of doing any harm, left both agencies, and they are now scattered through the country north and west of us, and we expect soon to hear from them back in the Laramie and Clung Valley. There is no doubt but the greater portion of the Sioux nation is bent upon war this season. There are no Indians now near these agencies but the loafers, and even among them a great deal of discontent exists, and some of the youngest of them are leaving almost daily."

FOREIGN MAILS.

The steam-ship *Adriatic*, which left Liverpool on March 26, and Queenstown on March 27, reached this port last evening, with dates later by three days. We are once more indebted to the officers of the *Adriatic* and the management of the White Star Line for additions to our foreign files.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY RELATING TO THE QUALITY OF BLOCKS USED IN PAVING CERTAIN STREETS OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the District investigation, to-day, Mr. O. H. Quimby, of Chicago, was examined with reference to the durability of the De Golyer & McLellan wood pavement No. 2, which was laid under his superintendence on Pennsylvania avenue, and on other streets in this city. He testified that the pavement was a fraud and a humbug, but that it was not discovered by him to be such until his attention was subsequently called to Lake street in Chicago, which was in all stages of decay. When witness made the discovery he came on to Washington, bringing with him one or two of the decayed blocks. He went to see Mr. Shepherd, and called his attention to the fact that the blocks were worthless, and that it was time that the people should know it. Mr. Shepherd said it did not take a great deal of argument to convince the board of that fact. Subsequently he understood that an order was issued by the Board of Public Works stopping the use of the blocks altogether, but that he had reason to believe the order was rescinded because he saw the work going on with the same blocks afterward. He testified that the pavement cost $1 50 per square yard, and was very profitable to the contractors at the prices allowed by the board. He was shown the items rendered by De Golyer and McLellan for grading. When asked if he thought the grading charged for had been done by them, he said that no such amount of grading had been done. The wood pavement was a worthless one because of the process by which the wood was treated. A letter was shown to him in his cross-examination which he identified as having written to Gov. Shepherd, complaining of the pavement.

Hon. C. B. Farwell, member of Congress, of Chicago, to whom allusion was made by the preceding witness, appeared before the committee and made a sworn statement to the effect that, in September last, he was called upon at his place of business, in Chicago, by Mr. McLellan, Mr. Jenkins, and Ex-Senator Doolittle, as attorneys. They informed him that De Golyer and McLellan had been stopped in their work at Washington, and that they had a great many blocks of treated wood in the city, which they wished to use up. They said if they could get the material used up they would not ask for any more contracts, but would leave the city. Witness said he came without fee or consideration from Chicago at his own expense, and had a conference with Gov. Shepherd. He asked the Governor to allow the firm to use up what wood they had on hand in Washington, and he assented. He (witness) had never heard the De Golyer pavements criticised in Chicago, where a great deal of it had been laid. When speaking to Gov. Shepherd, he (the Governor) said that some one had written to him condemning the process. Witness replied that he did not want the blocks to be taken, unless the Governor received testimonials that satisfied him that they were good ones. He did not know whether such testimonials were furnished or not. He had not conversed with anybody since on the subject, and he had no reason to believe that his requests had not been complied with. He came here at great inconvenience to simply oblige one or two of his constituents who were interested.

Mr. Henry A. Willard, Vice President and executive officer of the Board of Public Works, was next placed on the stand. He stated that Samuel Strong, a contractor, had submitted a statement to the Board of Public Works asking for a settlement of the differences between them since the investigation began, and that Gov. Shepherd and Col. Magruder had signed it, but that the other three members of the board had refused, and that the paper was then torn up.

Gov. Shepherd explained by stating that Mr. Harrington had handed the paper to him, telling him it was a proposition made by Mr. Strong to settle the difference existing between him and the board, and that there was nothing objectionable in it. He signed without examining it, and sent it to the board for their action; that when it was read and considered in the full board it was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Willard further testified that he thought the January interest on the $4,000,000 loan was raised in New-York City by hypothecating sewer bonds.

Henry Stowers, who was yesterday requested to examine Bridge street, Georgetown, and ascertain if John O. Evans treated the road laid by him in accordance with the contract, returned with a specimen block and testified the wood was ironized, but very imperfectly.

The evidence of the other witnesses examined was unimportant.

HAWAII.

CEREMONIES AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW KING.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of Feb. 18, gives the following brief account of the inauguration of Kalakaua, as king of Hawaiihei, viz.:

"It had been the purpose of his Majesty, after his election, to have the inauguration ceremony performed, as has been the custom, in the Stone Church, and in the most public manner possible. But owing to the unexpected disturbances which took place on the election day, and the strong advice of his counselors, that the oath of office should be taken as soon as possible, so as to remove all causes that prevented the restoration of quiet, he waived his wishes and appointed 11:30 A. M. of Friday, as the hour. Kinau Hale, where the ceremony was performed, is near to the Palace, and the most convenient place obtainable. At the above hour, the cabinet and other officers of the late King, the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives, the officers of the three war ships in port, the nobles and representatives, together with native and foreign citizens, to the number of two or three hundred, assembled there. A few minutes before 12 M. the King appeared on the verandah, and addressed the audience as follows:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: You have been called to assemble at this time with the representatives of foreign Governments to witness my assuming the sacred trust of the Constitution. I am sorry that, on account of the present disturbance, I cannot, as I had designed, give to my people a new Constitution, as a blessing to them, and to establish the independence of our Kingdom, and the throne of Hawaiinei; but this is a time of commotion, and my one great object is to strengthen the foundation of my power as guardian of the people. I am conscious that it is a high responsibility, and one that demands great caution in the possessor, but at this time, as the disturbance is not over, and as I see the consequences of the riot upon the representatives in my presence, I ask that you will aid me in assuming this sacred trust.

His Honor Judge Hartwell, Vice Chancellor of the Kingdom, then administered in Hawaiian and English the following oath, his Majesty repeating it, sentence by sentence, after Justice Hartwell, and both resting their hands on the Holy Bible, held by Prince Lelelohoku:

'I, Kalakaua, solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom, whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith.'

Rev. H. H. Parker was then called on by his Majesty to invoke the divine blessing, and offered a fervent prayer very appropriate to the occasion. The audience then gave three cheers for their sovereign, which the crowd in the streets took up and repeated, while the guns on Punchbowl Battery boomed forth the first royal salute to King Kalakaua and his royal standard, which was responded to by her British Majesty's ship Tenedos and the United States ship Tuscarora in the harbor. The diplomatic and consular representatives and other officers, as well as the people present, approached and congratulated his Majesty, after which the audience dispersed.

Immediately after the inauguration of his Majesty, at Kinau Hale, his Excellency Gov. Dominis, accompanied by Major Boyd, Col. Judd, and Col. Allen, and escorted by the Hawaiian Cavalry, proclaimed Kalakaua as King of the Hawaiian Islands. This proclamation was read at the court-house, and at different points of the city.

'In the name of the Constitution, I proclaim Kalakaua King of the Hawaiian Islands. It is the pleasure of his Majesty that his late Majesty's Ministers of State discharge their several duties until further advised. It is the sincere desire of his Majesty that his people maintain peace. God save the King!'

On Monday another proclamation, announcing the selection of his Royal Highness Prince Lelelohoku to be the heir apparent and successor to the throne was read by the Governor at the various points where that of Friday was proclaimed."

MAKING PUBLIC OPINION FOR THE MASSES.

A meeting of working men, called to denounce the Legislature for killing the Riverside and Morningside Parks bill, was held in Demilt Hall last evening. The meeting was called by P. E. Dunn, P. Spellman, and B. Mulhall. Dunn presided and explained the object of the meeting. After some rambling abuse of the opponents of the bill in question, resolutions were proposed denouncing all opposition to the bill and calling for the removal of Mr. Green. Some one jumped up and moved the rejection of the resolutions, and though the utmost confusion prevailed for a time, this motion was finally adopted. Following this unexpected turn of affairs, Mr. Mulhall assumed the chair, and the previous incumbent was freely denounced as a creature of the Commissioner of Public Works. That person replied by calling the Chairman offensive names, and for a moment a fight seemed unavoidable. Mr. Mulhall, however, withdrew with a considerable number of those present, and then the remaining few discussed and adopted the resolution orginally proposed.

A VESSEL WITHOUT A FRAME.

As already announced in THE TIMES, Hon. Nehemiah Gibson is building at East Boston a vessel of novel construction, it being, in fact, a ship without a frame. The following detailed description of her intended peculiarities is furnished by the Boston *Advertiser:* "The vessel is 122 feet 6 inches long on the keel, 138 feet on deck, has 33 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 12 feet 2 inches depth of hold, with 4 inches dead rise at half-floor. She has a long, sharp bow, with a raking stem, an upright sternpost, and a full, rounded body, indicating large capacity and buoyancy. Her keel is of hard pine, 12 by 14 inches; she has three depths of midship keelsons, each 12 inches square, and assistant keelsons of 10 by 12 inches. From the keel to the deck she is built of single logs of spruce, each 12 inches square, placed one upon another, and bolted together every six inches, the bolts one inch in diameter and three feet long. The garboards are bolted alternately through the keel and each other. On the flat of the floor she has timbers of 7 by 12 inches, bolted to the bottom and ceiled with three-inch plank, and these are the only timbers in her. She is 12 inches thick throughout, and her iron fastening is the only substitute for timbers. Her stem, apron, cutwater, stern-post, and rudder-post are of oak. The main transom is also oak, 18 inches square, and at it the ends of her after-body terminate. They are not, as in other vessels, mortised into the stern-post. This gives her a very clean run. The deadwood, which forms the centre of the run, is scarphed to the keelsons. The first piece extends 14 feet inboard, the second 8 feet, the third 5 feet, and the fourth 4 feet; thus the sternpost is backed by about 12 feet of solid timber, bolted in every direction. The rudder is of a novel construction, securely braced and hung. The ends have pointers backed by hooks. The beams are 14 inches square, the carlines 8 by 10, and the deck-plank is 3¾ inches. The beams are let into the hull, and are also strongly secured with hackmetack hanging, and lodging knees, bolted every six inches. The hanging knees are sided 7 inches, have 4½ feet bodies, and 2½ feet arms; and the stanchions are 6 by 14 inches, clasped and bolted with iron above and below. Her bulwarks are about three feet high, built solid. She will have a trunk cabin, low enough above the deck to give scope for working the mizzen boom, and the accommodations for the crew will be forward. She will have three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, and 61, 82, and 83 feet long; the bowsprit will be 20 feet outboard, the jibboom 16 feet outside the cap, and the other spars in proportion. She will have wire standing rigging, cotton duck sails, and be otherwise fitted out in first-class style. Mr. Gibson, who designed and has personally superintended her construction, says that twenty-six tons of iron have been used in her construction, but forty per cent. less timber than in any other vessel of her capacity, with a corresponding reduction in labor, and that, having no frames, she cannot decay, and if springing a leak the leak can be stopped from the inside. As she is an experiment, he has built her of cheap materials, but notwithstanding this, he considers her much stronger and believes will prove more durable, than if she had been built in the usual style, with frames, planking and ceiling. Capt. George E. Thatcher will command her. She will be launched about the 24th inst. Mr. Gibson has also the timber in the yard to build a vessel of 140 tons in the same style for the Cape Ann Granite Company. She will be 12 inches thick, 95 feet long, 27 wide, and 6 deep."

THE FRENCH SEPTENNATE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* telegraphs to that journal under date of March 22:

"At a distribution of prizes of the Polytechnic Association, at the circus in the Champs Elysées, this afternoon, the Minister of Public Instruction made a speech, in which he referred solemnly to the question of the day—the reality of the Septennate. I subjoin the part of his speech which may be regarded as a comment on the Marshal's letter.

He said: Order, peace, and long days of security are now assured for our great undertaking. You hailed with satisfaction a few months ago the establishment of the Septennate, which conferred upon you these necessary blessings. More recently the illustrious Marshal told the representatives of commerce and industry that these blessings would be lasting, and his assurances were responded to by the acclamations of public confidence. The Government of the Marshal, established by the sovereign will of the Assembly, deriving from that pure and exalted origin an incontrovertible right, possesses an authority which henceforth you will allow none to weaken; but which, on the contrary, will be strengthened very shortly by an organization which has been lovally promised. The Marshal's Government, no matter who his Ministers may be, will, you may rely upon it, protect you seven years, by its firmness and its prudence, the regular development of the public wealth, the increase of our industrial forces—in a word, the free and powerful expansion of national labor. It is thus, and as it were outside the contract, that the political stage itself unexpected chances and pacification will be brought about. Prosperity will restore concord. A people that works is a people engaged in communing with itself, and in the task of self-recuperation. All of us, gentlemen, whatever be our feelings, our wishes, our hopes, or our regrets, will contribute to that work of regeneration our indefatigable co-operation. It is easy for all to work together to achieve that great object under the protection of a spotless name dear to France forever, became in her darkest days it was the most faithful embodiment of her ancient glory—a supreme consolation amid her reverses. Let us forget our quarrels and gather round him. Let us remember that above perishable parties, above evanescent realities, above hostilities that tend to disappear, there is something that is immutable and sacred—our country. Gentlemen, our country it is our duty to cherish and to serve with a disinterestedness all the greater that its trials and misfortunes are more severe.

It is very clear from this speech that the Government will not allow the Septennate to be attacked, either by the Legitimists or Bonapartists, any more than by any other party. M. de Fortou's speech produced a most favorable impression on those who heard it, and the assurances it conveys are likely to be satisfactory to the public at large."

DOONEY HARRIS' ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

Early this morning Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with Detectives Slavin and Henderson, arrested "Billy" Clough, in Charles J. Diamond's liquor saloon, corner of Sullivan and Houston streets. Clough, who was playing cards with some companions at the time of his arrest, did not seem in the least apprehensive, and said that he had shot Harris in self-defense. He will be brought before Coroner Woltman to-day.

A MINISTER ON DR. SHERMAN.

Rev. A. Pitts writes us about Dr. Sherman's success in treating his rupture. He says: "After suffering over thirty years from rupture and impositions by those selling elas tic, steel, and rubber webbing trusses, under the delusive promise of radical cure, worn night and day till cured, &c., and receiving nothing therefrom but vexation and injury, I applied to Dr. Sherman, of No. 697 Broadway, in a state of hope and misgivings, but, thank God, with a result that makes me feel like saying to every one ruptured, go and do likewise, and reap the priceless satisfaction of being once more sound."—*New-York Herald.*

No Mistake About It.—The Improved PHALON NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and the PHALON WHITE ROSE have no equals in perfumery. Get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Florimel,
AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.
Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Let the People Speak.
MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8. 1873.
R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR:—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before. Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.
Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9, 1873:
"Dr. R. V. PIERCE—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."
MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes May 29, 1872
"Dr. R. V. PIERCE—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all Eruptive and other Scalp Diseases; also, Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair; Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff, Untimely Wrinkles, Moles, and Unnatural Redness of the Nose; also, Moth Patches, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimply Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Ringworm, and Eczema of the Hands or Face.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celeb

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) April 8:

A. H. Muller & Son, at a Trustee's sale to settle a trust account, sold one lot, 21 by 80, on East Seventy-ninth street, south-east corner Madison avenue, for 16,800, to A. Journeay; also one lot, 18 by 80, on East Seventy-ninth street, adjoining above, for $10,750, to Hiram Benner; and one lot, 20 by 75, on Madison avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Seventy-ninth street, to same buyer, for $10,950.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Israel Minor, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold an unfinished five-story brick French-flat house, with lot 20.6 by 80, on Fourth avenue, east side, 54.11 feet north of Thirty-first street, for $11,500 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $7,040, making the total price realized $18,540. The purchaser was Anthony Schlumpf, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. The public auction sale by Mr. Harnett of six lots on Seventy-second street, between Eleventh avenue and the Boulevard, and of two lots on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third street, was adjourned to May 13.

James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Receiver, disposed of the following property: One four-story brick store, with lot 29.10 by 75, No. 61 Canal street, north side, 54 feet west of Orchard street; sold for $19,650. One house with one acre of land, located at Armonk, Westchester County, known as the Geery Place, sold for $875; 443 acres of land, located in Douglas County, Ill., sold for $10 per acre; 160 acres of land in Shelby County, Ill., sold for $16 per acre, and 200 acres of land in St. Genevieve County, Mo., sold at $3 per acre. The property was all bought by the executors of the estate of Isaac J. Geery, deceased, plaintiffs in the legal action. The legal sale by the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on East Fifty-second street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th inst.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue, one for $3,900, and the other for $3,100, both being purchased by Margaret Cleland, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story and attic frame house, with plot 75 by 100, located on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south-east corner of Cottage avenue, Mott Haven, (Twenty-third Ward,) for $8,250, to Emil Von Schoening, a second mortgagee. The premises Nos. 38 and 40 Baxter street, billed for sale, were withdrawn upon a bid of $25,000, and the leasehold property No. 24 Mott street, it was stated, had been sold at private contract for $4,500.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold three lots situate on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue, together forming a plot in size 60 by 100.5, for $6,610 (including incumbrances, $3,110.) The purchaser of the property was S. C. H. Bailey. The legal sale of six houses and lots, situated respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, it was announced had been settled.

Wood, Brady & Todd offered at public auction the leasehold premises, No. 310 West Twentieth street, embracing a lot 25 by 91.11, with a three-story and basement brick house thereon, the lease having thirteen years to run from February 1, 1871, at a ground rent of $150 per annum, which property was knocked down to L. W. Briggs, for $8,200.

The legal sale announced by Wm. Kennelly of a house and lot on First avenue, north east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings have been arranged. No further business was transacted.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., reports having sold at auction on Tuesday evening, at Yonkers, Westchester County, thirty-five lots located at that place, at an average of $150 per lot.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to-day are as follows, all but the two last noted, taking place at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Referee, of four houses, with lots each 17 by 100.5, Nos. 234, 236, 238, and 240 West Fifty-first street, south side, 204 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, executor's sale, to close estate of W. W. De Forest, deceased, of wharf property on South street, between Pike and Rutger slips, being the interest of the estate in bulk-head and Pier No. 42 East River, 41.8 feet front.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of five lots of land, together forming a plot in size 163.5 by 121.10, with mansion-house, stable, green-house, &c., thereon, situate on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A, being the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Starin. The house is 50 by 38, with addition 22 by 38, and the stable is in size 24 by 38. The property is in every way desirable.

Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21 by 100.5, No. 24 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 529 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, public auction sale of the premises, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 92.6, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick house in rear.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 65.2, on First avenue, west side, 68.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. J. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 129 by 132 by 145 by 130, on Ann street, north-west corner of Boston road, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, at 7:30 o'clock, public auction sale of 500 lots, located at Jamaica, Long Island, adjacent to Richmond Hill, known as the "Webb property." The lots will be sold low and on very reasonable terms.

By Quimby & Bissell, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Sheriff's sale of the two three-story brick houses, 20.10 by 36, with lots, each 75 feet deep, Nos. 31 and 33 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, East 79th st., s. e. corner Madison av., 21x80	$16,800
1 lot, East 79th st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of Madison av., adjoining above, 18x80	10,750
1 lot, Madison av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 79th st., 20x75	10,950

By R. V. Harnett.

1 unfinished five-story brick French-flat house and lot, 4th av., e. s., 54.11 ft. n. of 31st st., lot 20.6x80	$18,540

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick store and lot, No. 61 Canal st., n. s., 54 ft. w. of Orchard st	$19,650

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement house and lot, East 110th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.11	$3,900
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 110th st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above, lot same size	$3,100

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story and attic frame house and plot, 146th st., s. e. corner of Cottage av., Mott Haven, (Twenty-third Ward,) plot 75x100	$8,250

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

3 lots, West 68th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 11th av., each 20x100.5, sold in one parcel	$6,610

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, (leasehold,) No. 310 West 20th st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x91.11, house 36 ft. deep; term of lease, 13 years from Feb. 1; ground rent, 150 per annum	$8,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 7.

Bowery, Nos. 140 and 140½, 103.7 ft. s. of Broome st., 26.10x97.9	$45,000
Broadway, wid., s. w. corner 37th st., 43.4x85.8	90,000
Cooper st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Emerson st., 50x100	3,000
Houston st., s. s., 37.5 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 19x61.7	500
Macdougal st., No. 137, w. s., 130.10 ft. n. of Waverley place, 25x99.2; also, strip on rear, 130.10 ft. n. of Waverley place, 8.9x12.5	14,000
Stanton st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Columbia st., 25x100	9,250
10th st., No. 181, n. s., 86.8 ft. e. of 4th st., 20.2x80.4	15,500
38th st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	50,000
47th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	7,000
64th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5	45,000
64th st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5	45,000
72d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x102.2	21,500
76th st., n. s., 163 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x102.2	5,900
83d st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x102.2	16,000
112th st., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 85.5x100.11	35,000
Avenue A, w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 22d st., 148x93.10	41,000
3d av., s. w. corner 39th st., 19.3x76; 39th st., s. s., 76 ft. w. of 3d av., 24x38.6	38,050
8th av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 89th st., 25x100	30,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

50th st., s. s., 759 ft. w. of 5th av., 18x100.5	$21,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Duane st., No. 141, store and basement, five years, per year	$2,200
8d av., No. 530, five years, per year	1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
E. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL HOUSE ON 45TH st., near Broadway, and property in Stamford, at a sacrifice. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, all possible improvements; painted and frescoed in best manner; near Madison av., one block from Mount Morris Park, 18.9x46x100; a perfect gem; owner leaving the City, and must be sold; furniture for sale. No. 59 East 125th st.

FOR SALE—A WEST END FURNISHED BROWN-stone house, three story, high stoop, all the improvements; in a growing neighborhood; furniture nearly new; price $22,500; must be sold at once. J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, No. 406 West 58th st., or No. 6 Pine st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON 57TH ST., 25 FEET west of Madison av. If improved this season, all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to E. T. AUCHMUTY, No. 61 University place.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY dwellings, first class, all hard wood, on West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner, $26,000; other two, $22,000. Also, No. 308 West 58th st., $38,000. Apply on premises. WM. BEDELL, owner and builder.

AT KING'S BRIDGE — (TWENTY-FOURTH Ward,) desirable residence for sale; house thirteen rooms; land, one acre; barn, &c.; neighborhood excellent. Will be sold very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY MEDIUM-size brown-stone residence, a few doors east of 5th av., on 49th st.; three floors finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price reasonable. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th st.

WATER-FRONT TO LET OR LEASE—COMPRISING fourteen lots of ground foot of 31st st., East River, including 100 feet of bulk-head and 20 feet water at low tide. Apply to LOWTHER & BROTHER, No. 203 East 30th st.

BARGAIN.—BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE—NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23x100 feet; possession May 1, 1874.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 89th st., near 5th av., West. Also 47th st., near 5th av., West, reasonable prices. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS OPPOSITE Grand Central Depot. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park Place.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 203 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE AND STORE FOR SALE OR lease, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rich Farming Lands!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!
MILLIONS OF ACRES

of the finest lands on the continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. Full particulars given; new Guide, with new Maps, mailed free.

THE PIONEER,

a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address
O. F. DAVIS.
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, at Summit, N. J.—Sixty-five minutes from Barclay Street Ferry, a large mansion, situated on an eminence commanding an extended prospect, and five minutes' walk from depot; grounds about eleven acres, and tastefully laid out; lawns, drives, shade and fruit-trees, &c.; good stables and out-houses, including ice-house; house contains twenty-five rooms, including billiard-room and two bath-rooms; hot and cold water, gas-pipes, &c. Apply to the owner, at the office of
EMOTT, HAMMOND & STICKNEY,
No. 20 Nassau st.,
between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE new dwelling, elegantly finished, with all modern improvements, and about three acres of land, upon Front st., and extending back to Green Brook, about a mile from the station; adjoins the country residence of John Taylor Johnston.

Also a very attractive cottage, with two and one-half acres of land in same vicinity, with an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees, picturesquely situated on both sides of Green Brook. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by April 15, the cottage may be rented. Apply to E. MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

PEOPLE OF TASTE ARE GOING TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS and very ATTACTIVE COTTAGE on Knickerbocker road, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., with STABLE and TWO ACRES of land, less than one mile from depot. Price, $16,500. Rent for the year, $1,500, or for SUMMER MONTHS, $1,000. Apply to
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMEstead of the late Peter R. Stelle, two miles from the depot at New-Brunswick, N. J., containing 140 acres, eight of which is woodland; suitable for dairy or stock purposes; in high state of cultivation, large barns and outbuildings, well watered, splendid orchards of apples and pears, abundance of small fruits; convenient dwelling, twelve rooms; tenant-house, nearly new; may be divided in two or more farms; beautiful building sites, mountain and river view, near good schools, &c. For photographic views and particulars, inquire of D. C. HAYS, No. 40 Broad st., New-York, or A. P. PREVOST, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—For sale—A French-roof frame house, fifteen rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; conveniently arranged, with ample closets; lot 75 x200; near depot; will be sold low and on terms to suit. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit.
JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN ARMONCK, WESTchester County, twenty-six miles from the City, upon the Harlem Railroad, house and lot, furnished handsomely, to a good responsible tenant; location very healthy and pleasant. Address Mrs. CARR, No. 58 East 79th st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c.; lot 35x150; terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE A FINE FRUIT farm, sixteen acres, with cottage, unencumbered, five minutes from depots and Post Office, thirty miles from Philadelphia, South Jersey. Address S. R. HERBERT, No. 224 7th av.

FOR SALE—A WATER POWER WHICH DRIVES a saw mill and fulling mill in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., at High Mill Bridge. Apply to
C. F. HOAG,
Schenectady, N. Y.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson; furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let, with immediate possession at low prices. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM for sale—50 acres, good house, large new barn, handsome ridge land, near and overlooking the flourishing village of Middletown; horses, cows, farming utensils, &c.; all will be closed out at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, A VERY DESIRABLE PLOT of ground, with a fine orchard, convenient to railroad depots, situated on the corner of North st. and the New-Haven Railroad, containing over six acres; price, $4,000. Address G. SIGEL, No. 141 East 110th st.

SACRIFICE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL PLACES AT Plainfield, one in Elizabeth; owner must sell one, even at heavy loss; close investigation courted; bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

I WILL SEE CAPITALISTS WHO WISH to invest from $6,000 to $40,000 in property that will pay from 25 to 50 per cent., at the Central House, to-day and to-morrow. B. F. FARWELL.

COMFORT AND STYLE.—HOUSE, LAWN; ornamental, shade, fruit trees abundant; pleasant, healthy; hour from New-York; bargain.
W. J. NILES, No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 21.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

GRANITE QUARRIES FOR SALE OR LEASE, on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, twenty-six miles from New-York; also valuable water-power. M. J. RYERSON, Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND.—IMMEDIATE SALE OF ONE of the most beautiful situations on the south side of the island, containing about six acres highly-improved land, with excellent stabling and coach-house accommodation under one large roof.

It is situated at the corner of Richmond and Sea avs.; was formerly owned and built upon by J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., but owing to the house having been recently destroyed by fire, the present owner desires to sell the property as it is, rather than undertake the trouble of rebuilding.

In the midst of a select neighborhood, and standing on elevated ground, with a charming view of the ocean, which cannot be intercepted, it is in every way suited for first-class residences, which could be built at moderate expense, since a large quantity of brick still remains on the premises. It is also well adapted for public park; price, $12,000; $4,000 cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to
J. BULLOCKE, No. 191 Church st.,
New-York City.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-CLASS residence, with one acre of land, in a splendid location, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is in most excellent order; contains all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out; magnificent lawn, well shaded; finely cultivated garden, well stocked with choice varieties of fruit. Also on the property a good barn, with stalls for three horses, carriage-room, hennery, &c. Terms easy. Address for further particulars, P. O. Box No. 4,378, New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH—For Sale—The residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station. The house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables, and ample grounds. Will be sold very cheap.

Also, furnished houses for sale or to rent for the season—one at $750, one at $1,000.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THIRTY PIECES TEXAS LAND SCRIP issued to Galveston H. and H. R. R. Company, six hundred and forty acres each. Can be located on any vacant public domain of the State; price, twenty cents per acre. F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEWARK, N. J.—Murray st., near South Broad; lot 25x100; well and cistern; house and extension; both two and one-half stories; gas, &c.; terms easy; price $6,250.
GEO. W. DAVIS, No. 31 Warren st., New-York.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AT A LOW PRICE.—For sale, three-story brick house No. 105 Washington st., Newark, N. J.; gas, water, &c.; lot 27x125 feet; has fruit, &c. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

RAPID TRANSIT BY NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad.—Plainfield.—Several very desirable houses, at low figures, for sale in this beautiful city.
P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

COME AND SEE THEM.—HOMES FROM $1,500 to $4,000; cash $100, balance monthly. SMITH'S Real Estate Office, Atlantic av., near Howard House, East New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 8TH AV., 55TH, 68TH, 100TH, 123D, AND MULBERRY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, AND JOHN E. DEVELIN, TRUSTEES:

8TH AVENUE—The four five-story brown-stone-front HOUSES, with STORES and LOTS, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th av., commencing on north-east corner of 55th st.

55TH STREET—The four-story brown-stone-front HOUSE and LOT No. 257 West 55th st., 62.6 feet east of 8th av.

68TH STREET—Four LOTS, north side, 100 feet west of 9th av.

100TH STREET—Four LOTS, south side, 200 feet east of 10th av.

123D STREET—Five LOTS, north side, 100 feet west of 1st av.

MULBERRY STREET—Frame BUILDING and LOT No. 27 Mulberry st., west side, between Park and Worth sts.

Maps at office of Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 28 PINE ST.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT IRVINGTON.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of George L. Schuyler, Esq., Trustee, the large and substantial stone dwelling-house, and twenty acres of improved land, situated on the river bank, between Irvington and Tarrytown Railroad stations, and about 600 feet north of Sunnyside, estate of the late Washington Irving. The dwelling-house is suitable for a large family; has gas and water fixtures throughout, and will be sold with 7.26 acres, having 325 feet river front. Plot No. 2 contains 7.16 acres, with like river front. Plot No. 3 contains 5.57 acres. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage if desired. Particulars with the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

Real Estate at public and private sale. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., will give, as usual, special attention to the sale of Stocks and Bonds by auction.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of B. A. Hegeman, Esq., executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

NO. 512 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 53D ST.,

opposite the Presbyterian Memorial Church, four-story high-stoop well-proportioned first-class hard-wood-finished brown-stone DWELLING, 20.5x65, lot 95 feet. This extra valuable property is situate in one of the most select, elegant neighborhoods in the City, and the avenue and streets adjoining are now elegantly improved with superb structures. The lot is in fee-simple, and the dwelling and appurtenances all strictly first-class. Possession in May.

For permits and particulars apply to
B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor,
No. 26 Exchange place;
or to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.
No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

By JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

No. 513 EAST 120TH STREET—The commodious, extra well-built and desirable mansion, with greenhouse, stable, and five lots of land, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Stairn, Esq., situate on the north side of 120th st., 123 feet east of Avenue A, the grand eastern boulevard; the house is 50x38, with addition 22x38; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-class order and condition; stable, 24x38, is built in a substantial manner and upon the latest and best approved principles. This place is easy of access by the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue cars, or by boats, which make thirty trips each way daily, and by this route thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry. The mansion, greenhouse, stable, and grounds are all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Sale peremptory without reserve. For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 5TH AND 10TH AVS. AND 109TH ST., NEW-YORK, AND LOTS ON GRAND, REMSEN, AND LEONARD STS., BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF WILLIAM H. MACY AND JOHN TOWNSEND, JR., TRUSTEES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 450, first-class four-story, high-stoop brick dwelling, west side, 33 feet south of 40th st., lot 32.9x110 feet.

TENTH AVENUE—South-west corner of 99th st., five lots, through to and including one-half of Bloomingdale road, plot 61.8x an average depth of 113 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—Lot south side, 100 feet east of 2d av., 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—Lot south side, 150 feet east of 2d av., 25x100.

GRAND, REMSEN, AND LEONARD STREETS, BROOKLYN—Twenty-two lots, 20x80 and 20x100 feet.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF R. J. HENDERSON, Esq., Attorney.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44TH ST.

TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av.; size 16.8x86, exceedingly well built and in perfect order; all modern improvements. The house is open for inspection from 9 to 5. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON AVENUE—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 622 Lexington av., west side, between 53d and 54th sts.; size 20.10x50; lot 70 feet. All modern improvements, and in fine order in every respect. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.
ARTHUR B. ROSS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST NINETY-NINTH ST.—The two-story frame house and lot, situate on the north side of West 99th st., 325 feet west of 8th av.; house about 22x32 feet; lot, 25x100.11 feet.

D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY QUIMBY & BISSELL, AUCTIONEERS, sales-rooms, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, under direction of Aras G. Williams, Sheriff, will sell at their sales-rooms on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-story brick houses, with all improvements, 20.10x36x75 feet, known as Nos. 31 and 33 Greene av. Sale positive; terms on day of sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, the houses and lots No. 246 East 77th st., and No. 340 East 55th st. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer at his office, room F, No. 111 Broadway; or to WM. & W. A. LOWERRE, Attorneys, No. 289 Greenwich st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CHERRY STREET.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 37 between Roosevelt and Dover sts., with four-story brick house in rear; sale absolute; terms liberal. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAVORably at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Homestead Village.

TO LET—A COTTAGE CONTAINING ELEVEN rooms, on the north shore of Long Island; fully furnished; close by the Sound; stabling; fine scenery; perfectly healthy and retired; every requisite for comfort will be found in this place; it is upon the farm and near the residence of the undersigned; will be rented for a moderate sum to a good family. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house, on East 32d st., $1,400; East 34th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, $1,400; East 35th st., $1,100; East 36th st., $1,400; East 39th st., $1,200; East 40th st., frescoed, in fine order, $1,800; 41st st., $850 and $900; Prospect place, $1,200; do., $1,000. Also, parts of houses, flats, floors in private houses.
B. F. MELROSE, No. 555 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN NEWTOWN, L. I.—A house with two parlors, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, furnace, and modern conveniences; seven bed-rooms, front and rear piazzas, garden, with fruit trees; beautifully situated within three minutes of two railroad depots, twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth street Ferry, New-York; rent, $700. Apply to
THOS. WARRIN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NYACK, A LARGE and fully-furnished house, very large stable and outbuildings, and two acres of land, beautifully laid out; house has eighteen rooms and contains all the modern improvements; within five minutes' walk from two depots; views very fine for twenty miles up and down the Hudson. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE WITH EIGHTEEN rooms in Newtown, Long Island; an excellent opportunity for a boarding-house; has a fine garden, and will be put in good order with modern conveniences; it is beautifully situated within three minutes of two railroads; rent, $750. Apply to THOS. WARRIN.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, ten minutes' walk from depot, a large double house, with ten acres of land; a large apple orchard in good bearing order; to let for the Summer or the year. For particulars address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE on West 32d st.; rent $1,600; owner will board with parties hiring the house; a number of other houses in good localities.
J. E. LEAYCRAFT, No. 668 8th av.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AUDUBON PARK, 157th st., this City, with beautiful view of the Hudson; fine shades, and in a most delightful neighborhood; to let very cheap; rent $2,000.
D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad st., Room No. 42.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—39th st., near Park av., four story, brown stone, high stoop; rent reasonable; also, others in desirable locations at reduced rents.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A.—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF PRIvate house to let, No. 330 West 19th st.; eight rooms, bath-room, laundry, &c.; excellent neighborhood; $60; to a small family; references required. Apply for three days.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Unionport, Westchester, within ten minutes walk of steam-boat and railroad. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

IF YOU WANT TO HIRE A HOUSE AT Yonkers, of any description, unfurnished or furnished, purchase or exchange, address JAMES YOUMANS, agent, at Yonkers.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BROWN-stone house to let, three-story and basement, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; private family; rent, $225 per month. Apply on premises from 12 to 6.

AT PATERSON, N. J.—FOR RENT, A MEDIUM-sized, handsomely-furnished house, in the best location in town; gas, water, &c. All particulars of
GEO. R. DEXTER, No. 466 Broome st., New-York.

$1,100.—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE IN a good neighborhood and near ferries, Brooklyn; a four-story house with all improvements. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st.

TO LET—ON 161ST ST., WELL SITUATED, THREE houses, brick basements, with twelve rooms each; kitchen, bath-room, Croton water, gas, &c., with eight lots of ground to each house. Apply to
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carmansville.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in the block on 86th st. near 5th av., and overlooking the Central Park; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET.—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT BAY RIDGE, on the shore—A cottage house of nine rooms, besides basement; fine garden, abundance of fruits, &c.; easy of access by cars or boats.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, ON FORDHAM RIDGE, (TWENty-fourth Ward,) a very desirable house, five acres of land, stables, and out-buildings. Will be rented furnished for the Summer, or unfurnished for the whole year. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—ON DAVIS AV., STATEN ISland, five minutes' walk from Snug Harbor Landing; fourteen rooms, gas, water, and all other modern improvements. Apply to H. P. DELAFIELD, Room No. 9, No. 115 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 107 East 46th st., in complete order, to let; with four mirrors in parlors, gas-fixtures, cornices, frescoed all through the house: rent, $2,200. Apply to WM. F. VAIL, No. 126 East 27th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, TILL October, house of ten rooms, all modern conveniences, near Orange and Brick Church Stations; rent $100 per month. Apply to
WALTER E. SMITH, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FOUR STORY, BROWN stone, high stoop; modern in all respects; $1,000; in perfect order. Apply on premises, corner 7th av. Boulevard and 127th st.

NO. 31 WEST 33D ST.—TO RENT, FOR ONE or more years, four-story house, 25x60, with extension. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, 25x60, on south side of 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to
LOUIS H. PIGNOLET, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON River; fine view; hot and cold water; rent $700.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AN ELEgant four-story house, south side 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE.—BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE, FOURTEEN rooms, every convenience and modern improvement, delightfully situated close to Montrose Station; will be let to a good tenant for $800.
P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

TO LET—NO. 145 EAST 8TH ST.
NO. 18 WEST 4TH ST.
Apply to ALEXANDER T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON LONG Island, near Prospect Park; three acres of land and plenty of fruit and shade trees; rent $600.
J. E. LEAYCRAFT, No. 668 8th av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY AND HANDsomely, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 17x65 feet; rent, $300 per month; to private family only. Call on premises, No. 25 East 48th st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER MOIR'S JEWelry store, corner 23d st. and 6th av.; excellent location for merchant tailor or sewing machine agency.

CATSKILL.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET for four or six months from May 1; river and mountain views. Address A. BANKS, Catskill.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, green-house and grapery, large garden well stocked with all varieties of fruits. One mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO LET—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely-furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade, situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family, only $2,500 a year. Address B. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR TWO YEARS, AT Pelham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a two-story and French-roof stone house; modern conveniences; stabling for five horses, large carriage-house, coachman's rooms, &c.; good out-buildings; large garden; rent, $2,500 per annum.
HENDERSON & DE LANCEY, No. 52 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET AT TARrytown, furnished complete; parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, five bed-rooms, gas, range, furnaces, grates, and stable and carriage-house; grounds all in lawn, fruit, shrubbery, vines, &c.; immediate possession; rent, $1,200 per year.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished or unfurnished, a moderate-sized house, with one acre of ground attached. House contains five bed-rooms, small dressing-room, and bath-room, parlor, library, and dining-room. Rent, furnished, $1,300; unfurnished, $1,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, OR FOR sale, the three-story brown-stone house No. 116 Lexington av., near 28th st., in good order.
VANDERBILT BROTHERS, No. 23 Fulton st.

NO. 129 WEST 43D ST.—TO RENT FROM May 1 to Oct. 1, fully furnished. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET—STORES
No. 590 Broadway,
No. 18 Mercer st.,
No. 59 Duane st.,
and No. 6 Leroy place, Bleecker st., near Broadway.
Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

Wall Street Offices to Let.

Commodious offices on second and fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at Room No. 3, third floor, No. 59 Pine st.

EIGHTH AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 46th st.—Four superior new stores and basements, including corner, to rent or lease; size, 25x75 feet; the corner can be connected with the store adjoining, if desired; heavy plate-glass extended show-windows; fine light; first-class flats overhead; best basements and stores offered on the avenue. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st., or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ALL THE LOFTS OF the substantial six-story store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; also, store floor on Beekman st., 95 feet deep; excellent location for trade requiring extensive accommodation and good light; near new Post Office; if desired, steady steam power could be had.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—STORES NOS. 445 AND 447 Water st., four stories and basement, connected by archways; well suited for storage, or will be fitted with steam power, and other alterations made, as may be required by a satisfactory tenant. Apply to
F. WRIGHT & CO., No. 232 South st.

TO LET.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE NO. 117 South st., near Peck slip; well adapted for a strictly first-class family grocery, or gentlemen's furnishing or ready-made clothing. Could command a large Long Island and Harlem trade. Also offices in same building. WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION IN THE CITY.—Good parties desiring large store, hall, photograph, gallery, or studio on Broadway, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO LET.—SPLENDID offices, opposite City Hall Park. Apply to
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, No. 245 Broadway.

A DRY-GOODS STORE AND DWELLING, size 25x50, to let; 3d av. and 150th st., Morrisania; low rent. Inquire at PURDY & CO.'S grocery store.

LOFTS TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-power. Apply to BROWN & CO., No. 65 Liberty st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A large old-fashioned country-house, suitable for Summer boarders; must be near the water, and accessible to New-York by boat; distance not to exceed one hour and a half from City; pleasant grounds and plenty of shade required. Address L. R., No. 15 East 46th st.

WANTED—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN OR HIGH land in Westchester County, for six months, a furnished cottage, with stable, garden, and shade. Address HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEized work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, NO. 6 NORTH 7TH ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES.
CAST-IRON FLANGE HEATING AND STEAM PIPES,
STOP VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS,
All sizes.
FIRE HYDRANTS.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING, WALL AND BROAD STS., New-York, April 8, 1874.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to Room No. 89 Drexel Building.
A. P. HASTINGS, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

City of Providence, R. I.

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900.

For Sale at 93 1-2 (Ninety-three and One-half) and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal (and interest on the 1st days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest, at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the city, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,400
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities, payable principal and interest in gold:

Price of United States 5 per cent. gold bonds, over	114
Price of Providence 5 per cent. gold bonds	93½

Difference in favor of Providence bonds, twenty and one-half per cent., or $205 on each $1,000 bond. The substitution of Providence bonds for United States 5 per cent. bonds at this difference would give, as accumulated profit at their maturity, a sum nearly equal to the original investment, or say $932 63-100 on each $1,000 bond.

We have already disposed of about one-half of the present issue of bonds, and now offer the balance to the public.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.

The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."
JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor.
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.
D. B. HALSTED, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., New-York, March 13, 1874.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, March 28, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, corner 3d av. and 9th st., on Monday, the 13th day of April. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY Company stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-JERSEY LIGHTERAGE COMPANY'S stock for sale. W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.

Money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from April 1.

Six per Cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, Pres. JAMES O. BENNETT, Sec.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued by a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP formed by the undersigned, the terms of which are stated below.
Dated New-York, March 31, 1874.
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned, JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., that being the firm name of a former general partnership, of which the said JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER were the partners; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling stocks and securities on commission; that the above-named JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, is the general partner, and the above-named FRANCIS T. WALKER, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner, and that the said FRANCIS T. WALKER has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of April, 1874, and is to terminate on the 1st day of April, 1875.
Dated New-York, April 1, 1874.
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, General Partner.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, Special Partner.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned JACOB H. HERRICK, whose place of abode is the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and ADON SMITH, JR., whose place of abode is the same place, who, down to the date hereof, have been copartners, and as such have used the copartnership name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO., have this day dissolved partnership, and that the said JACOB H. HERRICK will, from the date hereof, solely and alone continue, under the same firm name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO., the business heretofore conducted by him and the said ADON SMITH, JR.
Dated No. 1 STATE ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1874.
JACOB H. HERRICK,
ADON SMITH, JR.
In presence of GURDON S. BUCK.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, No. 1 STATE ST., March 28, 1874.
JACOB H. HERRICK,
ADON SMITH, JR.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of
SOUTHARD & CO.,
and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.
CHARLES C. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER, OR SPECIAL CAPITAL—$12,000 or $15,000—wanted to invest in a first-class business in this City already established, for which 12½ per cent. and security will be given. Address H. E. O. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFITable retail and manufacturing business in New-York City. Apply to A. WALLACE, No. 57 Cedar st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 33 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability and refinement, having been reduced by the panic from affluence to poverty, desires a position, not menial; anonymous responses rejected. Address OMEGA, Box No. 189 Times Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S.—NOW REMOVED TO NO. 309 4th av.; long known to have served the best families with the most reliable servants of any in the United States; on hand for City or country, a number of Welsh cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and Protestants and all other kind of help.

A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of first-class servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants for all capacities at the German Bureau, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., Mrs. Lowe.

COMPANION.—A NORTH GERMAN LADY SPEAKing French and English wishes to meet with an engagement as traveling companion or governess; best references. Call at No. 7 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, with first-class reference, as chamber-maid or waitress; is tidy, good-tempered, and very patient with children; speaks pure English and High Dutch; willing to go to the country or travel for the Summer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By a competent Italian girl, speaking French, English, and Spanish; understands her duties thoroughly, and is willing and trusty; three years' City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Irish Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very clean and orderly and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Welsh girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at former employer's, No. 8 East 48th st., between the hours of 12 and 2, on Thursday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 435 East 14th st., top floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid or parlor-maid. Call at No. 52 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing or assist with children; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 232 East 54th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO do chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 59 5th av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class chamber-maid; unexceptionable reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and would assist with children; City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best reference. Call at 118 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 146 East 39th st., one flight of stairs, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 747 3d av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or waitress, or parlor maid; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at her employer's, No. 232 East 15th st., near 3d av.

COOK – CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very good servants, who desire a situation in the country where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is a good baker and maker of bread; chamber-maid is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c., in the best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is a willing and well-tempered woman; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, THAT HAS much experience in all kinds of nice cooking, soups, fish, game, meats, poultry, boning, and larding; is a perfect pastry cook, and makes a variety of desserts, creams, jellies, and side-dishes; testimonials from the first families in the City. Call at French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, to go together; City or country; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with the washing; five years' reference. Call at No. 145 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS excellent plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of reference for two years. Call at No. 320 East 36th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house in the country; understands her business thoroughly, also the care of milk and butter; is trustworthy and reliable in every respect; best of reference. Apply at No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWEDE; IS thoroughly capable of either branch of duties; is of very agreeable disposition, respectful, and tidy person; has good recommendations; country or City. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN and neat, excellent cook; has the highest testimonials; two years' experience with City ladies; expert in games, meats, soups, pastry, cream, jellies; excellent baker; country or City. Call at 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR SCOTCH COOK, who understands everything in the culinary line, in a private family; has good reference as to ability and honesty, &c.; will go to City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; would be willing to do house-work in a small family; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOman as good cook; understands her business; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and baking; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 508 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS cook in a private family; will assist with washing; neat, active, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City reference from last employer; will assist with washing if required. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS A FIRST-class cook; meats, soups, poultry, game and desserts; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 220 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; wants a first-class City family; will go to the country with them. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 7th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, with best City reference. Call or address No. 292 2d st., third floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, who wish to live together, one as cook washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City references from their last place. Call at No. 224 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO do sewing; cook understands French and English cookery; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 425 East 17th st., for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women to live together, one as good thorough cook, the other for chamber-work and waiting; thoroughly competent to do the work of a family between them; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent bread baker, willing and obliging and neat in her duties; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly competent; boning, larding, soups, and entrees; first-class at pastry; best City references. Apply at No. 169 3d av., near 16th st.

COOK—AND TO WASH AND IRON, IN THE CITY or country, by a very competent young woman with good reference; is willing, obliging, and not afraid to work. Can be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK.—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL—IS A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook; no objections to assist with the washing; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 347 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of breads and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 414 7th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business perfectly, with the best of City references. Call at No. 243 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City references; country preferred; understands milk and butter; wants a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call at No. 365 3d av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the candy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook; if desired, the coarse washing; has no objection to a short distance in the country, or to Newport; best City reference. Call or address, with terms, by letter, for two days at No. 326 West 36th st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; understands making all kinds of pies and cakes; has a good reference. Call for two days at No. 152 East 39th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A COLORED COOK, MIDDLE AGED, thoroughly capable and reliable, with excellent City reference, immediately; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a little plain washing; six years' reference. Call at 563 3d av., second floor.

COOK.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS her business; good baker and pastry maker; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 343 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French cooking; no objection to country during Summer; excellent reference. Call for three days at No. 149 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS maker; has Tuesdays in the week disengaged, and would like one or two families more. Address Miss J. H., No. 140 West 16th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A TRUSTWORTHY MARried woman; no incumbrance; ten years' first-class reference; will take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Call or address No. 61 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FRENCH LADY; TO take charge of a widower's home, and to take charge of the children, if there are any; can satisfy any one as to her capability. Call or address at 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GERman lady, as working housekeeper in a widowers' or private family, or hotel; understands her duties thoroughly, and can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET a position as housekeeper; parties of established respectability will testify to her integrity and unusual capability. Address E. M., Box No. 107 Astoria, Long Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to care a house for the Summer; can furnish the best reference. Apply for the week at No. 144 East 15th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSE-keeper in a small private family or hotel linen-room. Call or address No. 499 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th street.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY INDUSTRIOUS, willing girl, who is a good plain cook, and a very good washer and ironer; can make good bread, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best City recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat and tidy young woman, to do general house-work, or chamber-maid and waiting; understands both branches thoroughly; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR general house-work; is neat, industrious, and prudent; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; furnishes best of references, and desires a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK—IN THE COUNTRY BY A REspectable young woman; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; willing and obliging; best of reference. Apply at No. 199 Joralemen st., Brooklyn.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, corner of 45th st.—Capable servants for City and country. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service; country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

PROTESTANT COOKS WANTED; come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Germans and Swedes wanted.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; would take care of a growing child; would like to travel with a lady; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; is a professional hair-dresser and dress-maker; would like a place to travel with a private family; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. M.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as lady's maid; is a thorough hair-dresser, or would take care of grown children and sew; excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO travel with a family, to wait on lady, or take care of children, to any part of Europe. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 18 East 32d st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day washing or ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ELDERLY SWEDISH WOMan, the fine washing in an American private family; is thoroughly competent to do all kinds of fine washing. Call or address Mrs. Lundberg, No. 332 East 33d st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., Mrs. Lowe.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has best references; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up of fine muslins; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family as laundress; best City reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 133 West 28th st., third floor, front.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; is a professional hair-dresser and dress-maker; the very best of testimonials. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for B.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, who is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish undoubted City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for T.

NURSE.—BY A CAREFUL, THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young woman, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat seamstress; would assist in the care of grown children or chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, Protestant; can be recommended as thoroughly understanding the charge of a baby from birth; raise it on the bottle if required; will be found steady and devoted to her duties; best City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 354 West 52d st., near 8th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good plain seamstress, and very fond of children, and would do chamber-work if required; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as nurse; monthly or invalid; best reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of a lady or young children. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 39 West 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO UNDERstands the care of children, a place as nurse; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, as child's nurse; excellent City references. Call at No. 33 Park av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, with the best of City references; can take either infant or grown children; is capable for either. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid lady; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) as nurse; is fully competent to take full charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS child's nurse, or light chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at 39 West 50th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF much experience, to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or monthly nursing; good references given. Apply at No. 134 Bowery.

SHIRTS, WEDDING OUTFITS, UNDERGARments for ladies and children promptly made to order; references given. No. 613 2d av., between 33d and 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID and Make Herself Useful.—By highly recommended young woman; five years' reference; lady to be seen; expert seamstress and operator; make and hem dresses; is recommended by a number of ladies; City or country. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, AND to wait on a lady; has considerable knowledge of dress-making and hair-dressing; would take entire charge of one growing child, and cut and fit for it; excellent reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING and family sewing; works on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; in a family; good City reference. Address No. 598 8th av., north-east corner of 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class seamstress in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as seamstress; fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 914 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse for growing children; best City references. Call at No. 218 West 19th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND EMBROIDERY.—BY A neat young woman; can do all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, &c.; would like a place in the City or country; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman; is a good waitress; is strictly honest; very neat and tidy in both person and work; understands care of silver, getting up of salads, all in the best manner; or chamber-maid and waiting. Call at No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A quick, neat waitress, who thoroughly understands the duties in a private family; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; has two years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist in chamber-work; five years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,078 2d av., between 56th and 57th sts., third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at present employers, No. 59 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with the best of City reference; wishes a first-class family. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL FIFTEEN years of age; neat and tidy, with considerable experience, as waitress, chamber-maid, or nurse. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young, steady woman; has had two places in seven years; first-class references; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress and to do chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 341 East 12th st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class German girl; understands waiting thoroughly; is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

MALES

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT BUTler, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st. Call or address Butler.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent Englishman; unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duties; highest of testimonials; City references. Address Butler, No. 502 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and washing wagons; is a careful and stylish driver; can do plain gardening; can milk, or can turn a hand to anything; has two years' reference from his last employer; has reference to being honest, capable, and intelligent, and as to being a good coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; is a Protestant. Call or address for three days W. M., No. 426 West 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the private stable; ring stable bell.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman not long arrived from Europe; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; good reference from Europe, and can be thoroughly recommended in this City. Address James, Box No. 15 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN SINGLE AND strictly sober man; first class references from City and country, which will bear the strictest investigation; can take a first-class coachman's situation; City or country. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East Twenty-seventh street.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, no family; understands his business thoroughly; a thorough horseman; can give riding lessons, if required; wife a thorough lady's maid, hair-dresser, and dress-maker; speaks French; has lived in the first families in Europe; good references. Address J. S., Box No. 25 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; one child; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address Coachman, Box No. 102 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS coachman; City or country; three years' references. Address W. S., Box No. 37 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; married; no incumbrance; wishes a situation; City or country; has four and a half years' reference. Call or address Lawrence, Box 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; has good references. Address T. R., Box No. 24 Times Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SOBER, STEADY and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; one years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, training well to saddle and harness; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver. Address L. D., Box No. 95 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-seven years, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, mow lawn, assist in garden, and be generally useful; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with the business; has had several years' experience; no objection to the country; can give first-class Boston reference; lately from Boston. Address M. T., No. 19 West 28th st., two days, care Mr. Simmons.

COACHMAN—GROOM, GARDENER OR FARMER, or make himself useful, by a very respectable and highly recommended English Protestant; honest, sober, steady and not afraid to work; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; has first-class City reference; would prefer the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 313 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, reliable man; understands the general work about a gentleman's place; is sober, industrious, and not afraid of work; best of reference from last employer. Apply or address at No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SHORT time in this country, who thoroughly understands his business, and will be found civil and obliging. Address M. N., Box No. 41 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; can also do plain gardening; will be found a useful man around a gentleman's place; best testimonials. Address D. K., Mrs. Hynes, No. 625 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man as first-class coachman and groom; has eight years of the best of City references; is strictly sober. Address A. J. M., private stable, No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; has lived with me for four years; is a thorough coachman and groom; no objection to the country. Address M. B., No. 34 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; EIGHT years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call on or address for two days at private stable No. 148 East 40th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A MAN AGED thirty-one years, who is an experienced driver in City or country; also a good groom, and can milk, assist in garden, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of training wild horses to saddle and harness; is a thorough groom; good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., Carriage Repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, or under gardener; willing and obliging; can milk and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the best reference. Call or address J. E., No. 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILL BE open for engagement in about a week; any lady or gentleman will find satisfactory references with regard to being trustworthy in every way; at present employer's four years; best City references. Address No. 109 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO CAN FURNISH first-class testimonials, having served some of the first families in this City for a number of years; is a man of steady habits, and thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen or address W. C., at No. 1,350 Broadway.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; well experienced in all branches of farm-work, gardening, hothouse, &c.; can milk, drive oxen, &c.; fourteen years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FIREMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIREMAN; who truly understands ranges, and is very useful in the kitchen. Call on or address No. 1,095, corner of 60th st., 1st av., after 9 o'clock.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. —By a Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good gardener; can also care and drive horses, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILLING and obliging; can keep a gentleman's place in good order; is a good vegetable gardener; can give six years' reference from one gentleman in this City. Address O. W., Box No. 234 Times Office.

GARDENER.—JOHN GRAFFE, GARDENER, WILL please send his address to HUDSON, Box No. 3,020 New-York Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, &c.; first-class references. Address C. H., seedsmen, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country, in all branches of gardening. Address G. G., Box No. 228 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, of long experience; fully conversant in all its branches; testimonials unexcelled. Address Profession, Box No. 241 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SADDLE HORSE; broken to saddle only; has all the different saddle steps, is spirited, and will not do for poor riders; will be sold for $150, worth more than double that sum. Address B. L., Box No. 176 Times Office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

A.—FOR SALE—COUPE AND MAIL PHAETON by Brewster & Co.; also a well-bred saddle-horse and harness. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND COUPE, in good order, for sale. Apply at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s stables, Amity and Wooster sts., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY on premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOURTH FLOOR FRONT—LARGE AND SMALL room and back parlor, elegantly furnished, in one of the finest private houses in the City, near Madison square; will be let with board to gentlemen of undoubted reference, who desire an elegant home, and are willing to pay liberally. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS—TOgether or separate; all modern conveniences; handsomely furnished; table unsurpassed; price moderate; reference required; large brown-stone house, No. 350 West 23d st.; no May moving; also one hall-room, with hot and cold water.

NO. 30 WEST 23D ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor, consisting of four handsomely-furnished rooms, large dressing-room adjoining, bath, &c., to let, with board; also, very nice rooms on fourth floor; immediate possession if desired. References exchanged.

AT NO. 263 4TH AV., ABOVE UNION SQUARE, a small private family have a parlor floor, of two parlors and two bedrooms, well furnished, a handsome bath-room, closets, &c., to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

FORTY-FOURTH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR and large room, third floor, front, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; can be had low if permanent. No. 133 West 44th st., near Broadway.

WE OFFER ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and in suites; prices moderate, at Grand Union Hotel; first-class in all appointments. Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a small private family, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.,

Near 4th av., handsomely-furnished second floor to let, separately or together; also a small room on fourth floor, with first-class board; references.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, or to gentlemen without board; very desirable. Apply at No. 588 6th av., near 34th st. E. A. DAILEY.

ONE LARGE SUNNY ROOM ON FOURTH floor, to rent to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; also table board, for one or two gentlemen, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments, with board, vacant May 1; also rooms for single gentlemen; Summer prices. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A COMfortably-furnished bedroom, also a nice hall room; rent moderate, location central; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-story back room, without board, or with breakfast, at No. 16 West 24th st.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

A VERY DESIRABLE LARGE FURNISHED room to let, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, hall-room, at No. 150 East 27th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL HAS FURnished apartments, en suite, arranged for families, to let, with private table only, by the season or year.

NO. 27 MORTON ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER and Hudson, furnished front room, second floor, to gentlemen; family private; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON.—THIRTY-FIVE minutes from Forty-second or Thirtieth Street Depot—To rent, with unexceptionable board, desirable suites of rooms for the Spring or Summer season; house contains modern improvements, situated on high ground, commanding a fine view, with seven acres of land, fine shade trees, and large piazzas; reference given and required. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison av., New-York.

WANTED—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, not above Tarrytown, (Riverdale or Irvington preferred)—One large and small room, with good board, for gentleman, wife, and well-behaved lad of twelve years; price not to exceed $40 per week; also good accommodation and care of horse and buggy on the place, or in immediate neighborhood; if suited, will remain five months; best reference given and required. Address S. D. B., No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post Office Box No. 92 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD ON HUDSON RIVER, OR west side of Sound, from about 1st May, for a family of four adults—two children and nurse and two children during vacation—with accommodation for two horses and carriages; must be first-class in every respects; references exchanged. Address WILSON, Box No. 3,554 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in Orange, Montrose, or Plainfield, N. J., in a private family where no other boarders will be taken; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, R. S. S., Box No. 121 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO understands his business thoroughly; has been employed at Newport the last twelve months; can furnish unobjectionable proofs of his ability from his last employer. Call or address Thomas Thompson, No. 9 John st., New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the business; greenhouse, vinery, &c.; the most satisfactory reference. Call or address for four days James Conway, Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references as to honesty and sobriety. Address H., florist, No. 907 Broadway, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family; thoroughly understands farming and gardening; best of reference. Call or address V. J., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

PORTER OR ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK in a Store—By a man who is willing and able to work; the best City reference. A note addressed H. N., Box No. 129 Times Office, will be attended to.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman man and wife, aged thirty-eight years, no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; can do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY THE YEAR, BY A COLORED man, on a gentleman's place in the country; is a good stone mason, and understands all kinds of farm-work; can bring four years' reference from last employer. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PERSON AGED TWENTY-three years, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife; man as waiter and to make himself useful; wife is a good seamstress and very fond of children; will go at moderate wages; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS PRIVATE waiter; understands thoroughly the duties of a gentleman's house; good City reference. Address W. G. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address Expert, Box No. 47 Times Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A Frenchman just arrived; has nine years' best certificate in two places, one in Paris and one in London. Address Chi Couville, No. 79 Greene st.

WAITER—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, AS experienced waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; highly recommended by last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 945 Broadway, fruit store, under St. Germain Hotel.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN MAITRE D'HOTEL FRANCAIS CONNAISANT ses devoirs, bien récommandé, n'ayant pas encore servi dans ce pays, et parlant un peu l'anglais, désire se placer dans une famille Americaine. S'adresser à Mme. Golard, 525, 6me av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.

ILMA DI MURSKA. ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 10, Grand revival of Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, DINORAH, DINORAH, DINORAH, DINORAH. ILMA DI MURSKA in her celebrated character of Dinorah. New costumes. New appointments, and the following great cast:

DINORAH........ILMA DI MURSKA
First Goatherd........Mme. Natali Testa
Second Goatherd........Miss Heiss
Corentino........Signor Verati
Hoel........Signor Mari
A Hunter........Signor Reina
A Reaper........Signor Testa

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, AT 1:30, GRAND MURSKA MATINEE, MARTHA. POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $12; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of tickets and seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

123d to 130th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30, — 19TH MATINEE — OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr........Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, THE GRAND PARISIAN FOLLY. PANTOMIME—BALLET—VARIETY, WITHOUT VULGARITY. THE SHADOW BALLET, with Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI, THE SKATORIAL DANCERS, THE LOVEL and ALMONTE PANTOMIMISTS. The Champion Swimmer, J. B. JOHNSON, in a tank of real water. THE ROUSSELL FAMILY OF ACROBATS. BECKMAN, THE ORIENTAL JUGGLER. DON FENAYRA, THE MAN FLUTE. THE MAN OF MASKS AND FACES, HERR SCHULZE. THE BROWN VELOCIPEDE COMBINATION. ALL IN THE NEW PIECE.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT for the benefit of the NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS,

Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. Programme includes Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, the Leiderkranz Society, and several distinguished artists.

Tickets may be obtained of any of the following-named ladies:

Mrs. Arthur Amory,	Mrs. A. Gracie King,
Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. A. R. Lawrence,
Mrs. John J. Astor,	Mrs. W. B. Lawrence,
Mrs. William Astor,	Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,
Mrs. Dr. Barker,	Mrs. F. A. Livingstone,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. Robt. E. Livingston,
Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard,	Mrs. Pierre Lorillard,
Mrs. Jas. H. Beekman,	Mrs. Dr. Montgomery,
Mrs. G. F. Betts,	Mrs. Jas. E. Montgomery,
Mrs. J. W. Chanler,	Mrs. Dr. Morgan,
Mrs. Dr. Cooke,	Mrs. Jame Morris,
Mrs. J. M. Cooper,	Mrs. Wm. H. Morris,
Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger,	Mrs. L. P. Morton,
Mrs. John C. Cruger,	Mrs. E. Oothout,
Mrs. Fred. J. De Peyster,	Mrs. G. W. Pell,
Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,	Mrs. J. Hampden Robb,
Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts,	Mrs. W. Alex. Smith,
Mrs. G. G. Gray,	Mrs. John Steward, Jr.,
Mrs. Dr. Haight,	Mrs. W. Pinckney Stewart.
Mrs. M. Rowland,	Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. W. A. Hammond,	Mrs. J. Stone,
Mrs. Samuel Irvin,	Mrs. E. W. Stoughton,
Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr.,	Mrs. F. W. Satterlee,
Mrs. Colford Jones,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Mason Jones,	Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,
Mrs. James L. Jones,	Mrs. L. Tuckerman,
Mrs. Edward R. Jones,	Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. John T. Johnson,	Mrs. W. P. Wainwright,
Mrs. Edward King,	Mrs. Gouv'r M. Wilkins,
Mrs. Lawrence Kipp,	Mrs. Edward Woolsey.

Or, of the managers:

Mr. Arthur Amory,	Mr. Richard Irvin, Jr.,
Mr. James H. Beekman,	Mr. G. L. Kingsland,
Mr. J. Wm. Beekman, Jr.	Mr. W. G. Langdon,
Mr. S. V. R. Cruger,	Mr. Wm. P. Lee,
Mr. F. J. De Peyster,	Mr. C. E. Strong.
Mr. Wm. P. Douglas,	

Mr. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.
For boxes apply to Mr. J. E. Montgomery, No. 74 West 36th st., or No. 202 Broadway.

728 GEO. L. FOX'S 730 BROADWAY THEATRE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPECIAL LEVEE, THIS P. M. AT 2, HUMPTY IN FULL GLEE

MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

THIRD TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, May 5 to 10, 1874. Principal Vocalists: Miss EDITH WYNNE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Miss ANNIE L. CARY, Mr. NELSON VARLEY, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS. THEODORE THOMAS' SUPERB ORCHESTRA, and the Society's chorus of SIX HUNDRED VOICES.
Handel's "Messiah" and in "Judas Maccabæus."
Bach's "Passion Music."
Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony."
Haydn's "Seasons."
Mendelssohn's "Christus" and "Hear My Prayer."
J. K. Paine's "St. Peter."
Dudley Buck's "God is Our Refuge," 46th Psalm, and other celebrated choral and orchestral works.
Nine Concerts, Six of Oratorio, and Three of Symphony.
CARL ZERRAHN, Conductor of the Festival.
B. J. LANG, Organist.

Season Tickets at $15 each, for sale April 9, and single tickets to Oratorios, $1 50 to $2 50; and to Symphony Concerts, $1 to $1 50, for sale April 25. Orders, accompanied by the money, may be addressed to Mr. A. P. PECK, at the Boston Music Hall.
A. P. BROWNE, Secretary.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, WIFE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, TO-NIGHT.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent*, in City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY for a few days: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union sqare, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORgans for rent and sale at very low prices. Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Hazleton, and others; Pianos exchanged. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A COOK, PROTESTANT, TO GO A short distance from City; one who understands butter and milk, and is willing to do coarse washing. Apply at No. 169 West 45th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, Thursday.

OYSTERMAN WANTED FOR A FIRST-CLASS restaurant; one who can stab and is thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address SHELL, Box No. 127 Times Office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—MARRIED MAN AS coachman, gardener, &c.; wife to cook, wash, iron, &c., for country; wages moderate. Address W. J., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED, PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as nurse for a child four years old; must be a good seamstress, and come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 15 West 48th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS WAITRESS and laundress for an American family living ten miles from this City in New-Jersey. Call at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT HOUSE-maid. Apply, with written references, at No. 381 5th av., before 3 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Apply No. 26 Washington Square.

INSTRUCTION.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, NO. 62 Bowery and No. 1,282 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Business forms. Twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50. Foreigners and backward persons rapidly advanced. Ladies' department.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—TWO YOUNG ladies may be admitted immediately. For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama in six tableaus, entitled THE VETERAN. Mr. LESTER WALLACK will appear in his original character of LEON DELMAR.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. E. ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mme. KATHI LANNIER, Mlles. RACHEL and MARIETTA FRANCESCO will all aid in the illustration of the drama.
New Scenery, New Costumes and Appointments, Exceeding in completeness and beauty anything ever produced in this theatre.
Box-office open two weeks in advance. Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF CHARITY!!! AND MY UNCLE'S WILL.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, LAST CHARITY MATINEE.
TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT, April 14, first production of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, THE PEERLESS LOTTA, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30. ZIP! ZIP! ZIP! In F. Marsden's comic drama, in four acts, of ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT.
NEW SCENERY BY THOS. G. GLESSING.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS BY BENSON SHERWOOD.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
"A COMPANION PICTURE TO RIP VAN WINKLE."
SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH. SECOND MONTH.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as DAVY CROCKETT. AN AMERICAN IDYL. Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.
EVENING AT 8. The popular actor Mr. C. W. BARRY, In the great sensation Drama, entitled ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
AFTERNOON AT 2, The beautiful artiste Miss JENNIE MORTON, In her entirely new Protean drama, Entitle IDLEWILD.
BOTH AFTERNOON and EVENING with above. The premier ventriloquist of the world, ALEX. DAVIS.

DR. SPENCER

beg leave to announce his first series of ROYAL READINGS, at ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAYS, April 11, 18, and 25, at 2 o'clock.
Greater than any dramatic reader who has visited the Pacific coast.—*San Francisco News-Letter.*
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway; Carleton's, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Gurley's, under the Association Hall. Carriages may be ordered at 4.

COLOSSEUM.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
Prof. TOBIN'S illusion, "LA TETE DECAPITEE." "LUBIN'S IMPERIAL MARIONETTES."
Entire change of programme, with new music by Keating's Band.

TO LET,
NIBLO'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK,
In perfect order, WITH SCENERY, &c. Possession May 1, 1874.
Apply to ALEXANDER T. STEWART. Broadway and Chambers st.

CAROLINA SINGERS,
All formerly slaves in South Carolina, will sing their weird melodies at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; at Randolphs', No. 770 Broadway; at Mealio's, corner Broadway and Canal st.; at W. S. Corwin & Co.'s, corner Broadway and 26th st., and at the door.

ROBINSON HALL. CROMWELL.
For one week, commencing NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 13, PROF. CROMWELL'S ART ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, for the employment of Bible readers, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Bible-house, Astor place. Addresses will be made by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Rev. Jas. M. Ludlow, D. D.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
The Grand Catholic Fair at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East 14th st. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

EDWARD SCHENCK would respectfully call the attention of art lovers to the new and valuable collection of PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART now on exhibition at THE ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.
This collection comprises choice examples of the best foreign and American schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known artists:
Carl Hubner, H. Herzog, A. R. Veron, G. Sus, Salentine, C. Verlat, Henri De Beul, E. Castan, Veyrassett, Robbe, Van Starkenberg, Z. Notterman, Prof. F. Sunderland, Francois Musin, Victor Duprey, Von Seben, Pondell, Kuwasseg, Fils, R. Maes, J. C. Morris, Sr., E. Panton, A. Bierstadt, Regis Gignoux, A. B. Durand, W. L. Sontag, A. T. Bricher, C. H. Chapin, J. C. Wiggins,
and many others of celebrity. The whole to be sold by auction without reserve, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 9 and 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock each day.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

LEAVENWORTH ARSENAL, LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 30, 1874.
The following-named unserviceable and unsuitable articles will be sold at public auction at the Leavenworth Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:
Artillery Carriages, Harness, Loaded Projectiles, Cavalry and Artillery Sabres, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Ammunition for Small Arms, old Pattern Metal and Wood-working Machines, Tools and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.
Terms cash in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder when the property is delivered. All stores to be removed within ten days from close of sale. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.
Catalogues can be had on application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., at the United States Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at this Arsenal.
A. MORDECAI, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of ¾ and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.
Dated NEW YORK, March 30th, 1874.
The above sale is hereby postponed to THURSDAY, April 16, same hour and place.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK CITY, April 8, 1874.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Government stables, No. 13 West 13th st., May 8, at 12 o'clock M.: Seven (7) draught horses; condition good. Terms cash.
RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FIRE APPARATUS, &c.
Notice is hereby given that certain OLD FIRE APPARATUS, &c., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the repair shops of the Fire Department, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture, and at 3 o'clock P. M., parlor suites and pier glasses, and at 4 o'clock P. M., to pay storage and advances, ten handsome seven-octave rosewood pianos, some as good as new, by various makers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Como. Can be seen at Pier No. 6 East River; also, fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Tyrian. Can be seen at Pier No. 20 North River.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT auction, FRIDAY, April 10, at 10:30 o'clock, at private residence, No. 24 East 83d st., near 5th av. Catalogues at No. 14 Pine st.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, books in various departments of literature, and a lot of medical works, &c.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE
At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. THE FLORENCES.

Manager........Mr. JOS. H. TOOKER
Stage Manager........Mr. GEO. F. DE VERE
EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK!!! Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, in Edmund Falconer's delicious Irish love story, EILEEN OGE, which abounds with romantic situations and has a fascinating plot. The drama produced with new scenery, novel mechanical effects, and a distribution of characters among a great NEW COMPANY, which includes Miss Ione Burke, Miss Minnie Conway, Messrs. Hart Conway, J. W. Jennings, Owen Fawcett, J. Peakes, &c.
ACT I.—The Hawthorns, County Limerick.
ACT II.—An Irish Hayfield with great Harvesting Scene, (employing an auxiliary force of 100!)
ACT III.—The Haunted Water Mill.
ACT. IV.—Loftus Hall. "Dark's the Hour before the Dawn."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
☞ DI MURSKA! ☜
☞ WIENIAWSKI! ☜
And a magnificent Orchestra of SIXTY, selected from the Philharmonic Society, and led by CARL BERG!
SUNDAY EVENING next, April 12, TENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT!
*** Sale of seats begins TO-DAY. Admission 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.

THE PARK THEATRE,
Between Union and Madison Parks.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that the theatre will open on THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL.
The entire stage department will be under the direction of CHARLES FECHTER.
The play which will be presented is LOVE'S PENANCE, IN THREE ACTS and A PROLOGUE, adapted from the French version, upon which was founded "Le Medecin des Enfants," by CHARLES FECHTER.
THE BOX OFFICE IS NOW OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

728 BROADWAY. GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. 730 BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. THIS EVENING. Begins at 8.
FAMILY HOME OF AMUSEMENT.
The great Grimaldi in all his glory.
* * * * Mr. GEO. L. FOX * * * *
will appear in his Grand Comic Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT HOME.
NEW TRICKS. NEW SCENERY. NEW WONDERS. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LEVEES EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Full particulars, see programmes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ADMISSION, 30c. and 50c.; reserved seats, $1.
AND FAMILY AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
BEWILDERING VARIETY EASTER WEEK. Twenty-five new Novelty, Specialty and CHARACTER ARTISTS. Old favorites in new scenes, sketches and novelties. Box-book open.
Wonders of the Novelty World!

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
MR. S. B. MILLS, the celebrated Pianist, will appear, together with THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
OVERTURE, Egmont........Beethoven
SYMPHONY, No. 3, F major, "In the Forest," (Im Wade)........Raff
OVERTURE, Flying Dutchman........Wagner
LARGHETTO and FINALE from the F minor Piano-forte Concerto, Op. 21........Chopin
MR. S. B. MILLS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALLEGRO, from the Concerto for String Orchestra........Bach
GRAND WAR-MARCH OF THE PRIESTS, from "Athalia"........Mendelssohn
Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 11, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' MATINEE—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
OVERTURE, "The Bride of Messina"........Schumann
CONCERTO, for String Orchestra........Bach
with Obligato Violin by Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN.
SYMPHONY, (unfinished,) B minor........Schubert
SONGS, from Op. 48........Beethoven
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
HUNGARIAN SUITE, (new)........Hoffmann
FANTASIA FOR HARP........Parish Alvars
Mr. A. LOCKWOOD.
BEDOUIN SONG........A. H. Pease
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, accompanied by the composer.
BALLET, Rienzi........Wagner
TICKETS, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can also be had.

YE GRANDE CONCERTE IN ANCIENT COSTUME
By FATHER GABE'S "OLDDE FOLKS," Under ye Directione of G. P. BENJAMIN, Singin Master, in ye Brick Meetin House, known as ye Methodiste Church, on ye 24th Crosse Roade, betwixte ye 8th and 9th Turnepikes, on THURSDAY EVENINGE, ye 9th of ye monthe of April, A. D. 1874.
Ye singers will begin at Eighte by ye Clocke. Ye price to enter will be Foure Yorke Shillings; Boys and Girls Two Yorke Shillings.

"CAROLINA SINGERS,"
Now giving concerts to full houses, will sing, MONDAY, APRIL 6, at Association Hall; TUESDAY, APRIL 7, Dr. Duryea's Church, Brooklyn; THURSDAY, APRIL 9, Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square; FRIDAY, APRIL 10, Reformed Dutch Church, 121st st. and 3d av. Churches, Sunday-schools, societies, &c., desiring their services may apply to J. H. BAKER, No. 136 Chambers st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, AT 2:30 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Papers to be read: 1. "On A New Ventilator," by Mr. Garland Turell. 2. "On Carbon and its Compounds," by Dr. L. Feuchtwanger. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 283 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.
The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HOTELS.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED.

SAINT JAMES HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,
Consisting of BRICK BUILDINGS, MOSTLY NEW, situated on Congress st., near the Spring, OPPOSITE the GRAND UNION HOTEL, covering the whole block front between Federal and Hamilton sts., being 177 feet by 70x95 feet on the side streets.
82 SLEEPING-ROOMS, well furnished, with gas, water-closets, &c., &c.
Also on the ground a large LIVERY STABLE, which will be rented with the hotel or separately.
Apply on premises, or to Hon. C. S. LESTER or Mr. C. D. HARRIS, Saratoga Springs, or address
A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE KOLLMAN CLUBBING CASE.

The case of Patrolmen Hugh Fitzpatrick and John Tuohey, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, who were charged with having assaulted and severely clubbed Joseph Kollman, a German, living at No. 407 East Forty-sixth street, on the evening of March 17 last, as already fully reported in THE TIMES, was heard by Commissioner Gardner yesterday. Mr. J. R. Fellows appeared as counsel for the officers. Kollman took the stand as the complainant, and testified that on the evening in question the officers entered his house for the purpose of arresting a man named Sheehan, who had been abusing his wife. Kollman objected to the officers going up stairs, and Fitzpatrick then threatened to arrest him, and he resisted the officers. A scuffle ensued, during which Fitzpatrick clubbed him. On cross-examination he testified that Tuohey did not strike him at all, and that he was not clubbed until he resisted the officer and bit his thumb. Coroner Kessler was called, and testified that he was notified on the morning of the 8th of March that Kollman was in a dangerous condition, and summoning a jury proceeded to take the ante-mortem examination. Dr. Mylins, who was attending the patient, informed him that he was in a dangerous condition, and ordered the arrest of the officers. He subsequently committed them to the Tombs, in default of $10,000 bail. He admitted that Drs. Satterlee and Thomas certified that Kollman was in no danger, and that he declined to allow the accused to put in any defense. He also said that Kollman had informed him that he compromised the matter with the officers, who had paid him $100. Police Surgeons Satterlee and Thomas testified that the wounds on Kollman's head were very slight scalp wounds, and he was not at any time in danger. Kollman was re-examined, and said that he had received $100 from John Mahan, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Forty-sixth street and First avenue, on condition that he would complaint against the officers. He supposed the money came from the officers. Patrolman Fitzpatrick made a statement in regard to the affair, and showed by his testimony that he had not used his club until he had been assaulted by Kollman, who bit his thumb severely. In regard to the payment of the $100 to Kollman, he denied all knowledge of the affair. He was acquainted with Mahan, and on being closely questioned he wanted to explain the matter privately to Commissioner Gardner, but the latter refused to hear his explanation in private. The officer thereupon declined to say anything further in the matter. Patrolman Tuohey testified that he did not know anything about paying the money to Kollman; that he had not paid a cent, nor had he promised or intended to pay one cent. The testimony completely exonerated Tuohey from all connection with the clubbing. The case was adjourned until to-day, and Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was ordered to produce Mahan for examination by Commissioner Gardner.

CONVENTION OF THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity was held yesterday in the rooms of the Historical Society, under the auspices of the Lambda Chapter of Columbia College. Mr. Julian Davies, of the Class of 1866, presided, and the Secretary was Mr. C. R. Buckley, of the Class of 1874. The delegates present were: Theta Chapter, Union College, Edward Alexander; Delta, University of New-York, S. L. Beckley, R. W. Stevenson, and J. F. Russell, Jr.; Beta, Yale College, R. W. Kelley, William Kelley, C. F. Colter, Samuel Isham, and C. F. Russ; Sigma, Brown University, William D. Howland; Gamma, Amherst College, George W. Atwell, Edmund R. Smith, and Geo. F. Forbes; Zeta, Dartmouth College, Clarence M. Pierce; Lambda, Columbia College, C. R. Conger, F. W. Hinricks, and Dubois Smith; Kappa, Bowdoin College, R. A. Gray, William H. Moulton, and L. A. Rogers; Psi, Hamilton College, C. Hennessway, P. H. Smith, Jr., and C. S. Truacks; Xi, Wesleyan University, D. Dorchester and A. Underhill; Upsilon, University of Rochester, Wm. H. Nichols; Omega, University of Chicago, Charles Otis; Phi, University of Michigan, James W. Barrets. The sessions of the convention were of a strictly private character, but it transpired that the subject under discussion was the establishment of Chapters at the University of Syracuse and the North-western University. The fraternity was established at Union College in 1833. The membership is at present about 350, and yesterday there were present members whose standing dated back as far as 1836.

In the afternoon about 100 members of the fraternity assembled at Delmonico's, Twelfth street, Fifth avenue, where the annual dinner was served up. Judge Van Vorst presided. Among those present were Judge Sedgwick, John G. Saxe, John C. Smith, W. Robinson, Waldo Hutchings, Malcolm Campbell, P. C. Smith, and other prominent members of the society. When the cloth was removed the following toasts were given, and appropriately responded to: "Our Fraternity," "Divinity," "Law," "Medicine," "Sister Chapters," &c. Judge Van Vorst, J. G. Saxe, W. Mitchell, and P. C. Smith, were among the principal speakers of the evening.

SPRING OPENING AT ALTMAN & CO.'S.

The contagion of Spring openings appears to be spreading from the fashionable region of Broadway, and is rapidly catching the dry goods marts in the business avenues. Altman & Co., who carry on a most extensive business on a popular scale on the Sixth avenue, commenced their opening on Tuesday, but as their stock is of very large extent, and is comprised in a great variety of departments, the reasonable presumption is that an opening extending only one day would be insufficient for a full inspection of their wares. It was, therefore, continued yesterday, and to-day will also be devoted to the exhibition of the extensive Spring stock of the firm. A feature in connection with their exhibition is that the dresses on view at their ample show-rooms are of their own design and make. The carriage, walking, and reception dresses which they exhibit on this occasion challenge admiration, and while they adhere to such styles and fashions are most in vogue, the important element comes in that no prohibitive prices are demanded, the main purpose of the establishment being to supply fashionable costumes at popular rates. It is but quite reasonable to assume that the patrons of the principal Broadway houses, who care little for fashions if they are not costly, can hardly be considered even the casual customers of the establishments on the avenues, and so it is quite right that those establishments should cater for a different *clientele*. Popular prices form the great feature in this kind of business, and Altman & Co. recognize the importance of such a condition. Their show-room, in which the made silks are exhibited, has been enlarged to double its usual size, and the stock is therefore displayed to better advantage than formerly. But as Altman & Co.'s establishment is a good deal in the nature of a bazaar, they do not rely solely on proficiency in one direction. Their stock covers some twenty different departments, and you can purchase anything, from a needle to the most elegant and elaborate costume. Their unmade silks are of great variety, and they appear to have made a special feature of the glove department, in which the popular system of prices is carried out to an exceptional extent. For instance, ladies' gloves, with six buttons, may be purchased for $2. Their stock of laces is very fine, and they make a great display of passementerie, trimmings, and the like, while their stock in that class of wares which might come within the description miscellaneous, such as ladies' fans, umbrellas, and reticules, is of unusual extent and variety. During the entire of yesterday and Tuesday their warerooms were crowded with ladies, who were not mere fashionable loungers and sight-seers, but brisk and prompt purchasers.

COCK-FIGHTING ON LONG ISLAND.

At a private resort on Long Island, yesterday, a main was fought between New-York and Westchester cocks. The dilapidated out-house in which the contest came off was completely packed by a questionable crowd, comprising roughs, pugilists, gamblers, and other "sports." The conditions were that each side should produce fifteen cocks, and fight all that fell in according to New-York rules, at weights ranging from four pounds four ounces to five pounds twelve ounces, for $100 each battle and $1,000, the odd fight deciding the main. Thirteen pairs were matched, and the betting commenced with great spirit among the partisans of both sides. The New-York birds had the call, $100 to $80 being current on their winning the main. The Westchester fowls won the first and second battles, and New-York won the third, fourth, and fifth; the sixth and seventh battles were won by Westchester; the eighth battle, a desperate one, was won by the New-York fowl. The ninth battle was also won by New-York. Westchester won the tenth after an exciting fight, and large sums of money changed hands. The score then stood five battles for Westchester, five for New-York. The betting on the eleventh battle was heavy at $100 to $80 on the New-York fowls winning the main, and $12 to $7 they would win this battle, while the partisans of the Westchester division readily took the odds. The fight was hotly contested, and when the New-York fowl had its opponent cut to pieces and nearly conquered the Westchester fowl rallied and killed his adversary by a brain-blow, amid the wildest enthusiasm and excitement. The Westchester fowls then became the favorites, and large sums were wagered on them at $100 to $60 that they would win the main, with plenty of takers. Both sides produced splendid fowls for this fight. The battle lasted forty minutes, and Westchester won the battle and the main. The thirteenth battle was also won by Westchester. The main lasted four hours and the score stood Westchester 8, New-York 5.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The central body of the German Saloon-keepers' Protective Societies met yesterday at Germania Hall, Mr. Henry Haas in the chair. The committee sent to Albany to "lobby" the amended Excise bill of Mr. Alvord reported that they had a hearing last Tuesday before the Committee on Internal Affairs, and that a committee of the temperance societies was heard at the same time. The report gave a doleful account about an Albany lobbyist, who wanted money, and was very clamorous for it. Some of the legislators said that the saloon-keepers taxed every candidate for office at election times, and could not expect any gratuitous favors in return. The report was received, and a resolution was passed not to spend any money for lobbying purposes. The delegates complained of the lack of enthusiasm and smallness of numbers of the various organizations. A committee was appointed to proceed to Albany next Tuesday, when the bill comes up for final action.

THE LOSS OF THE EUROPE.

INSURANCE ON THE STEAMER—A LEAK IN THE ENGINE-ROOM AND CHOKING UP THE PUMPS THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, April 8.—The French steam-ship Europe, which sank in mid-ocean, was insured for $600,000 in London and Paris companies.

The salvage crew of the National Line steamer state that the leak which caused the loss of the vessel was in the engine-room.

No information in relation to the sinking of the steam-ship beyond this has yet been received, except that the necessity for abandoning the vessel arose from the choking of her leading pumps.

No lives were lost.

WHAT THE AGENT SAYS—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Mr. Mackenzie, the New-York agent of the French Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, received a cable dispatch confirming the loss of the Europe yesterday from Mr. Goyetché, the manager of the line in Paris. The dispatch says: "The news of the disaster is confirmed. The cause is unknown. No details have reached us. We have the utmost confidence in Capt. Lemarié. Take care of the crew and passengers, and send us details on the arrival of the Greece." Mr. Mackenzie waited at the company's office for further tidings until 6 P. M., but no additional information was received. As the reports of the disaster stated that everybody was saved, there was no excitement at the office, and only a few inquirers presented themselves. Mr. Mackenzie said that he expected his son on the steamer, but under the circumstances he felt no anxiety about his fate. He was of the opinion that the Greece would not reach this port until Friday next, but as soon as he was advised of her arrival he would look after the Europe's crew and passengers, having a steam-boat in readiness at the company's stock for that purpose. He could not account for the fact that further details had not been received from Queenstown, and believed that the associated press would have latter intelligence sooner than himself. Sufficient stores, he doubted not, had been taken from the Europe by the officers of the Greece to supply the extra need of food for the people rescued, as the lost vessel was afloat and in charge of First Officer Buck, of the Greece, and the salvage crew, two days after she was abandoned by Capt. Lemarié, and was met by the Egypt. The action of Mr. Buck and his mates in attempting to bring the sinking vessel into port was, Mr. Mackenzie thought, a brave one. The salvage-money accruing to the adventurers, had the vessel and cargo been saved, would have been enormous. Their fortunes would have been made, and they would have had, besides, the great renown of such a deed. These considerations, the agent thought, had stimulated them to make the desperate venture. The log and papers of the ship and the mails, it is believed are saved, as there seems to have been ample time to remove the passengers. As the officers and crew of the ship number 170 in all, there must have been, if the dispatches received are correct, 230 passengers on board. The Europe sailed from Brest, March 28, and was therefore five days on her voyage across the Atlantic when she signaled the Greece. It was mentioned at the company's office as a singular coincidence that the abandoned ship was, like the ill-fated Ville du Havre, on her fifth voyage since being rebuilt.

The Europe was a first-class iron screw steam-ship, with water-tight compartments, and furnished with excellent accommodations for an agreeable sea voyage. She was built in 1865 by Messrs. Scott, of Glasgow, and was then a side-wheeler, of 3,000 tons, having a length of 350 feet, and a breadth of 45 feet. About a year and a half ago the ship was entirely reconstructed by Alexander Leslie & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was lengthened to 426 feet, and her tonnage was increased to 4,600 tons. A screw was substituted for the side-paddles a flush spar-deck was constructed, and an extra mast was supplied, making her bark-rigged, instead of schooner-rigged. Many other changes were made in her hull and machinery, and she was, in fact, after the extensive alterations were made, considered to be a new steam-ship. It is roughly estimated at the company's office that the cost of the Europe, including that of the alterations and subsequent repairs, has been a little more than $1,000,000. So far, her voyages have been attended with but few accidents of a serious character, and she has always been regarded by her owners as in every way stanch and seaworthy. When a disaster of this kind occurs there is always an abundance of theories as to the cause of the accident when the cause is not clearly established. Among the theories yesterday was one that the vessel had been materially weakened by the process of lengthening. The leak, from the information received, appears to have sprung amidships, where she was cut in half to make the addition to her length. A number of experienced sea Captains expressed opinions strongly condemning this manner of adding to the length of ships. They believe that old vessels by this mode of reconstruction are rendered too weak to safely combat the force of the waves, and are very liable to spring a leak at that portion of the ship where the extension is made. On the other hand, some people experienced in ship-building hold opinions to the contrary.

Capt. Lemarié, of the Europe, is spoken of in terms of strong commendation by the New-York agent of the company. He has been employed on this line of steamers for a number of years, and is regarded as a most trustworthy and experienced seaman. His officers and crew are also tried men, and had been in the employ of the company for some time.

The cargo of the ship was of the usual character brought by this line from France, consisting of wines, silks, oils, sardines, &c., and is presumed to have been quite valuable, worth perhaps $1,000,000. The ship was insured in French companies for about two-thirds her value, it is stated, and the cargo, it is believed, is partially guaranteed against loss to owners in the same way. The Transatlantic Company purposed in June next to run steamers weekly to Europe, and the disasters to their two steamers is somewhat embarrassing. The projected arrangements, however, it is believed, will be made, as the company have about twenty-six vessels to draw from in its fleet plying between Europe and various points on this continent and in the West Indies.

EXTRAVAGANT OBSEQUIES.

Lexington avenue practically terminates at a group of wretched shanties in Ninety-sixth street, between Third avenue and the Harlem Railroad, close to a point where the excavation works of the latter are in progress. Clustered around one of these shanties, which bore upon it the notice "Cider sold here," a stranger would have been surprised to see yesterday a grand hearse, containing a handsomely-mounted coffin, and some thirty well-appointed hacks. Inquiry elicited that the funeral was that of a man who resided in the shanty, and had been employed in the railroad excavations. The disproportion between the funeral and the shanty was considerably commented on by bystanders, and the expense to which the Irish—for the deceased and his friends were of that nation—go in these matters severely condemned. One said that no one benefited by this display but the hackmen, and a neat, respectable-looking old lady observed that the ruinous expenditure in funerals was at the bottom of a good many empty pockets and complaints of hard times. Judging by the appointments, the funeral could not have cost altogether less than $600, while the shanty did not look as if it could have cost $200.

GEORGE WILKES ARRESTED.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, was arrested on a bench warrant from the Kings County Court, on an indictment by the Grand Jury of that county, for libel on John F. Chamberlain. He was taken to the District Attorney's office, where $5,000 bail was demanded. Mr. Wilkes protested against the arrest as an outrage, and after some discussion bail was accepted in $2,000, Samuel G. Courtney furnishing the bonds. The case is to be tried in the General Sessions. Judge Otterbourg will give his decision next Tuesday on the complaint pending in the Essex Market Police Court.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CENTRAL PARK.

A TIMES reporter recently visited the Central Park in order to ascertain what had been done during the Winter, and what improvements were contemplated for the coming Summer. He learned that a force of about 1,200 laborers had been employed during the cold months in such work as the weather permitted, that is to say, in grading, leveling, cutting new walks, &c., &c. The reporter called on Mr. Wales, the President of the Department of Public Parks, and was told by him that he feared that all the work, not only on the Central and Morningside Parks, but on all the parks, would very soon have to be stopped for want of funds. He said that there was now a bill before the Legislature for an additional supply of construction money, but that it had not yet been acted upon, and that the cash on hand would hardly suffice to pay the men for another week. The construction of parks and public places and all new work on the Central Park, he said, is and always has been paid for by bonds authorized by act of the Legislature. The amount asked for by the Commissioners for this purpose for the coming year is $1,000,000, based on a very careful estimate of the work to be done, but it has been intimated that under no circumstances will the Legislature give more than half this sum. He went on to say that another bill defining the powers of the department in laying out streets and avenues, and preparing and filing maps and plans of the same, and of the sewers and drains in the north end of the City, and also in the annexed districts, is now pending before the Legislature. This bill confers no new powers on the department either in the City proper or in the annexed portion, but the laws have of late become so confused, more especially since the Annexation act, that the department has found itself in the unpleasant position of having work to devolve upon it without the means to pay for it when done. This condition of affairs will be remedied by the bill in question when passed. It is now before a Subcommittee of the Whole in the Assembly. Until it is passed no work can be done in the annexed portion of the City in determining the streets; consequently all the property is virtually tied up from sale or transfer. Mr. Wales also said that, as accidents were constantly taking place owing to fast driving in the park, strict orders had been given to enforce the regulations in regard to it, in order that those who wished to enjoy the privilege of riding and driving in the park could do so without the fear of being run into by some reckless driver or drunken rowdy. The Commissioners had learned, he said, that numbers of men, who formerly obtained permits as schoolboys to play base-ball in the park still continue to use the grounds, and orders had therefore been issued that all permits must be returned this season. The supply of gas to the public lamps in the parks was awarded last week as follows:

New-York Gas-light Company, gas, &c., free lamp, per annum	$33 00
Metropolitan Gas-light Company, gas, &c., free lamp, per annum	31 00
New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, gas, &c., free lamp, per annum	29 50
Harlem Gas-light Company, gas, &c., free lamp, per month	3 25

These rates are lower than any heretofore paid by the City for the purpose. The reporter then asked Mr. Wales what the Commissioners proposed to do in regard to removing the wild beasts from the place where they now are. He laughed pleasantly, and said that the question was a puzzler; that he did not know where to put them; that they were an annoyance to residents of the neighborhood where they now are, and that unless a large building was erected somewhere in the very middle of the park they would certainly never cease to be annoyance; it had been suggested that a large glass building should be erected in the Morningside Park, but that would cost $500,000, and was utterly out of the question, and, in fact, there had been no definite conclusion come to in the matter.

Some important additions have lately been made to the Museum of Natural History, but there is so much want of space in the building now occupied by the museum that many objects well worth attention cannot be placed on exhibition. The new museum building, for which the State made an appropriation of $500,000, will be begun next month, when Gen. Grant will lay the corner-stone. It will be erected in Manhattan square, which lies on the west side of the park, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, and will be reached by a tunnel running under the avenue which separates the square from the park. It will be of granite, five stories high, and constructed wholly of fire-proof materials.

Miss Wolfe, the daughter of Mr. John David Wolfe, the President of the museum, recently presented the association with the Jay collection of shells, containing over 50,000 specimens, and with the library of works on Conchology and Natural History, also collected by Mr. Jay. Mr. Jay offered his library for sale at $10,000, agreeing to give the buyer his collection of shells, which was valued at $25,000. Miss Jay became the purchaser, and gave the whole to the museum. The association purchased, a short time ago, a most valuable and rare collection of fossil bones of the moa, a gigantic bird of the ostrich species, of the Eocene period, which were found in New-Zealand. These specimens, consisting of perfect skeletons, are now on their way to this country, and are the only ones known to exist in the world. These birds, judging from the size of the skeletons found, must have been truly gigantic. The bones are heavier and larger than those of a horse, and the height indicated is about three times that of a man, the eggs being large enough to hold from three to four gallons of fluid. The Trustees of the museum have lately decided to admit annual members upon payment of $10 per year. The sums thus received will be devoted to the payment of the incidental expenses of the museum, leaving the larger sums received from the subscriptions of other members for additions to the collection.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, NEW-YORK.

Wardens—Geo. W. Riblet, Wilson Small.
Vestrymen—Wm. Miles, Harrison Barber, Geo. Dally, S. D. Tucker, James H. Macdonough, Geo. G. Blaney, Robert Darling, Samuel Collier.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH, BEDFORD, N. Y.

Wardens—Charles Raymond, John J. Banks.
Vestrymen—William P. Woodcock, William Lockwood, William A. Keeler, Benjamin J. Ambler, E. D. Brown, James Birdsall, James M. Bates, William H. Schieffelin.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BOWERY.

Wardens—Irving Paris, P. S. Schuyler.
Vestrymen—William Remsen, H. B. Renwick, William H. Scott, Edward Oothout, Stuyvesant Catlin, Rutherford Stuyvesant, James Purdon, and Edward A. Duyckinck.

CHRIST CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL,) JAMAICA.

Wardens—Wm. J. Cogswell and James J. Brenton.
Vestrymen—Martin E. Johnson, Nathaniel Vandeverg, Alexander Haynes, Wm. J. Sayres, Samuel S. Aymar, Richard King, John M. Crane, and John S. Denton.

GRACE CHURCH, WEST FARMS.

Wardens—William Simpson, Hon. Samuel M. Purdy.
Vestrymen—John H. Stearns, A. M. Campbell, M. D., James L. Wells, John Pierce, Henry B. Bolton, Thomas Bolton, Harris Pierce, James H. Jessup.

ROUGH TIMES ON THE OCEAN.

The arrival at this port of the Danish steam-ship Erik, Capt. Carl, after a passage from Copenhagen of fifty-six days, and from Queenstown of twenty-three, was published in the TIMES of yesterday. A TIMES reporter obtained yesterday some particulars of her long and stormy passage. She encountered a gale on the 24th of February, during which the sea struck her on the port side forward, carrying away one of her life-boats, breaking in the planking of the deck, and shifting the cargo. The pumps, fore and aft, were both choked, the decks flooded, and the engine-room filled with water. In this plight the ship was forced to bear up for Queenstown, where she arrived on the 28th, meeting the Netherland, which came in three days later, after losing six boats and having the fires in her engine-room drowned for seventeen hours. After being thoroughly overhauled and repaired, the Erik put to sea again on the 15th of March. On the 18th she struck a heavy gale from the south-west, which kept increasing in violence until the 23d, on the afternoon of which day it was impossible to see from the pilot-house to the bow. The Erik was built on the Clyde in November, 1872, and made her trial trip to this City last Summer. Her length is 250 feet, breadth of beam 32, depth of hold 19, and gross tonnage 1,336. The Captain says that in a sea-going experience of twenty-seven years, the last was his roughest voyage. He thinks the strength of the vessel alone saved her.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Henry Brewerton, United States Army, is at the Irving House.

Judge Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman B. C. Cook, of Chicago, and B. P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Danesi, of the Italian Army, and Lieut. Commander H. B. Robeson, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Col. John E. Gowen, of Boston, and P. H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page and Judge John Prout, of Vermont; Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana, and Gen. C. W. Mead, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY MOVEMENT.

Several citizens of Chicago, including Philo Carpenter, J. Blanchard, and others have applied to the Secretary of State of Illinois for a certificate of organization for "The National Christian Association," the object of which, as stated in the application, "is to expose, withstand and remove secret societies—Freemasonry, in particular, and other anti-Christian movements, in order to save the churches of Christ from being depraved, to redeem the administration of justice from perversion, and our republican government from corruption." The application will be referred to the Attorney General, as the Secretary of State is not clear that he has the power to issue such an extensive certificate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor and Mr. Parke Godwin and family sailed for Europe yesterday in the Cuba.

Marshal Conklin, of the Mayor's office, issued 23,187 licenses during the year ending March 31. The whole amount received was $68,000.

A petition is now being circulated among merchants asking the railway companies with termini in this City to erect large warehouses for the storage of grain.

Brigham Young's nineteenth wife makes her first appearance in this City at Association Hall, this evening, in a lecture wherein she tells the story of "My Life in Bondage."

The petition to President Grant to veto any measures of inflation that may be passed by Congress is being signed by many leading merchants and business men in this City.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon will lecture at Irving Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the Thirteenth Ward Relief Association, for the benefit of the poor of the Thirteenth Ward.

The delegations from the New-York Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce departed in a special car yesterday morning for Albany, to oppose the Canal Funding Amendment bill.

The funeral of the late Henry R. Remsen, a prominent member of the Bar of this City, took place yesterday morning from the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington square and Washington place.

A meeting of members of the Produce Exchange will be held in the Managers' Room at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, to take action on the death of Mr. John Hobbs, a respected member of the Exchange.

A fair for the benefit of the Mission Chapel connected with the Church of Atonement, is now open at the Home for the Friendless, East Twenty-ninth street. The attendance at the opening last evening was large, and a fine display made.

Last night Dooney Harris, the pugilist shot on Tuesday evening by Billy Clough, had somewhat improved in condition. Yesterday Coroner Woltman took his ante-mortem statement, and issued a warrant for Clough's arrest.

It is said that Controller Green has appointed Mr. Spencer Kerby Collector of Assessments, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late John A. Kennedy. Mr. Kerby was formerly an assessor of the Internal Revenue Department in the Thirty-second District.

It was announced yesterday that the resignation of B. G. Jayne had been accepted. The acceptance dates from the 8th of March, and was brought to this City by Chief Special Agent Madge, of Washington. The letter, it is said, compliments him for his zeal in the service of the Government.

Quiet prevailed at Castle Garden yesterday. No arrivals of emigrants were reported up to sunset. The Adriatic, with steerage passengers aboard, passed Sandy Hook late in the afternoon. The emigrant fares over the trunk lines are unchanged since the reduction a few days ago.

The annual reception of the Five Points Mission School, No. 61 Park street, will be given to-day at 2 P. M. The exercises will consist of singing, recitations, and calisthenics, and addresses by prominent friends of the mission. Mr. Thurlow Weed and Mayor Havemeyer will probably be among the speakers.

The store of John P. Freshman, No. 129 East Thirteenth street, was broken into on Monday night and property in clothing worth $300 stolen. From information received from Albert Janitz, the Police arrested Nicholas Harvey on a charge of being one of the burglars. He was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association met Tuesday night at the Knickerbocker Cottage, on Sixth avenue, and after attending to routine business, appointed the 8th of June as the day for the Spring regatta of the association. The prospects are that the regatta in June will be the most successful one held in this vicinity.

The Governors of the Lying-in Hospital for the ensuing year are George H. Moore, Robert Ray, Joseph W. Patterson, Apollo R. Westmore, E. L. Winthrop, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Robert Lennox Kennedy, Stewart Brown, Benjamin D. Silliman, Robert B. Minturn, James Lennox, John C. Green, A. Warne.

In consequence of the difficulty of deciphering the addresses, a large number of letters are sent daily from the Post Office in this City to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Yesterday a lace shawl in an envelope was found among the packages, addressed to "Arimosia, Jones County, Iowa." During the last six months 9,600 letters were held for postage.

Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York City Mission, states that the charity concert noticed in yesterday's TIMES as being for the benefit of the New-York City Mission Society, is not intended for the "New-York City Mission and Tract Society," of which Rev. Dr. De Witt is President.

Patrick Connolly, the owner of a scow lying at the foot of Broome street, East River, from which on the night of the 19th of March two barrels of oysters and an overcoat were stolen, saw some papers, which were in the coat pocket at the time, in the possession of John Oxenford, yesterday, and had him arrested. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer at Essex Market Court.

Mrs. Julia Connell, of No. 29 Jones street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with stealing from the apartments of Mrs. Ellen Degnan, of No. 443 East Fourteenth street, two silk dresses and other apparel, valued at over $100. She was arrested by Detective Sullivan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who found a portion of the stolen property upon her person. She admitted her guilt, and was committed for trial.

To enable the Bureau of Light and Gas in the Department of Public Works to keep a correct account of the number of lamps and the time they are actually kept burning, and to prevent the possibility of the City being charged for lamps not in use, Commissioner Van Nort has written to the Police Department requesting the enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting the removal of or interference with public lamps by builders, contractors, and others in the construction of vaults and the opening of stree surfaces for other purposes, except upon written permits from the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. He has also instructed the Superintendents, engineers, inspectors, firemen, and water policemen to report every case where a public lamp has to be removed in the prosecution of improvements, the construction of vaults, or in making connections with sewers or Croton pipes.

BROOKLYN.

Chas. McHenry, a liquor-dealer, doing business at No. 222 Washington street, was fined $50 yesterday, by Justice Delmar, for selling liquor without a license.

Nearly 100 men were set to work by the Board of City Works yesterday, repairing the streets. In a week or two work will be commenced on the sewers, and then the full force will be taken on.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and passed several bills amounting to $1,958 03, and laid over some bills of the relief grocers, which were not itemized as required by law.

M. P. Glacken, liquor-dealer, corner Bergen street and Fifth avenue, wishes it understood that it was not in his store that Wm. J. Regney took the liquor which caused his death on the night of the 29th ult.

The investigation of the expert accountant in the Tax Office has thus far led to the discovery that $40,000 was missing under the administration of Collector Badeau, and $13,000 under that of his predecessor, Collector Edmund Driggs.

John McGee recovered $920 84 yesterday in a suit for $1,000 brought against United States Marshal Dallon. Plaintiff claimed that Dallon had retained 800 gallons of whisky, seized in February, after investigation had proved that McGee was not guilty of defrauding the Government.

Mayor Hunter yesterday signed the resolutions of the Common Council recommending the passage of the Compromise act by the Legislature, by which the city relieves the property-owners from paying for dredging the Gowanus Canal, above Percival street, and the docking at the foot of the streets ending at the canal.

John Arnott, of Elmira, N. Y., in 1873 sold to Cyrus O. Barker twenty-one first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, for $19,320; their par value being, as alleged, $21,000. Barker declares the bonds forgeries and sued for the return of his money. The case was heard yesterday and resulted in a verdict for Barker for the full amount.

LONG ISLAND.

A person named Edward Mathers is reported to have been assaulted and severely wounded yesterday by a party of roughs, headed by Deputy Sheriff Fields, in the saloon of John H. Ryan, one of the Aldermen elect of Long Island City.

At the Long Island City election, Tuesday, Joseph Droll, Democrat, was elected Supervisor, and John B. Madden, Democrat, Civil Justice. The following Aldermen were elected: First Ward, Owen Clark; Second Ward, John H. Ryan; Third Ward, D. J. Holland; Fourth Ward, James R. Bennett; Fifth Ward, George Weissenstein.

STATEN ISLAND.

Henry De Haut, of Tottenville, formerly an Assemblyman from Richmond County, was last week committed to the Poor-house, by Justices Wood and Golden, of Westfield, he having been pronounced insane. De Haut, who is an oysterman by occupation, was elected to the Assembly a number of years ago, and has a family in good circumstances. He is sixty-eight years old.

NEW-JERSEY.

Montclair, Essex County, elected the Republican town ticket, and voted to license taverns.

The Unitarians of Newark have organized a new church, entitled "The Church of All Souls."

Two boilers in the Easton and Amboy Railroad at Muscanetcong exploded at a late hour Tuesday night and killed three men.

Frederick Erden fell from an ice wagon at the corner of Spring and Division streets, Newark, yesterday morning, and the wheels passing over his head and neck inflicted serious injuries.

John Lynch, who is said to be a professional burglar, was arrested in Newark yesterday and committed for trial on a charge of having committed a burglary at the residence of Thomas Regan.

The Board of State Prison Inspectors organized Tuesday by the election of the following officers: William E. Layton, President; Frank H. Taylor, Secretary; Alexander Jacobus, F. H. Taylor, Acting Inspectors; William D. W. Phillips, Physician; Robert B. Bonny, Clerk.

The session of the Newark M. E. Conference at Paterson closed at a late hour Tuesday night. Just before adjournment the Bishop announced the appointments for the ensuing year, and it was decided that the next conference would be held in the Park Street Church, Jersey City.

A trapeze performer at a circus in Newark narrowly escaped being killed Tuesday night. He was testing the strength of a wire upon which he was about to perform, when it broke, and he was precipitated to the ground, but fortunately escaped with slight injury.

The Spring election in Hightstown, Monmouth County, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the advocates of temperance. Party lines were obliterated, and the fight was concentrated entirely on the temperance question, the opposing tickets being headed "temperance" and "no temperance" respectively.

PREMONITIONS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* relates the following: "S. M. Cooper, of Stockbridge, who died on Friday night, had a remarkable presentiment that his death was near. He was an active, robust, and healthy man, but he had said to several persons that he should never live to see his forty-fourth birthday. He was forty-three in January. His father and grandfather had died at forty-three, but of diseases of which he showed no symptoms; yet his conviction that he should not survive the year was so strong that he had been making various arrangements of property, &c., with reference to that impression. A few weeks before his death, when at work with his son on the mountain, he had a slight attack of illness, but it soon passed off, and he enjoined it upon his son to make no mention of the occurrence at home. On Friday he rose in his usual health, attended an auction in Glendale in the forenoon, was about at the stores on Stockbridge Plain in the afternoon, procured a check at the bank there, for the payment of a life insurance policy, went home and retired early, but to all appearance well. He soon had occasion to get up to look to one of the children, and while standing by his own bedside, was seized with a sort of internal distress, lay down, and in less than an hour was dead."

A story which may be classed under the same head is told by the Scranton (Penn.) *Times* thus: "Four persons were killed at a recent railroad disaster upon the Jefferson branch of the Erie. One of these, the engineer, John Harding, had a sister living in Carbondale. She was sitting at the table reading at the time of the accident, and at the very instant, as afterward ascertained, of the catastrophe, she leaped up from her chair and cried out, Jack is dead. She then ran to the depot—told them something had happened to her brother—urged them to telegraph—and in a few moments thereafter came the news of his terrible fate."

GIFTS TO UNION COLLEGE.

President E. N. Potter, of Union College, has written the following letter to Judge Harris, of Albany, one of the trustees of the institution:

UNION COLLEGE, April 2, 1874.

MY DEAR JUDGE HARRIS: Our Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon to acknowledge endowments which have accumulated recently. Thanks were returned, first, for an endowment of $100 000 from an old friend and benefactor of the college; second, for an endowment of $50,000 from a friend whose interest is of later date; third, for an endowment of $10,000 from an old graduate of the college; fourth, for an endowment of $2,000 from a younger graduate of the college; fifth, for an endowment of $1,000 from a liberal citizen of Troy. We missed Judge Allen's presence and counsel, and one of the trustees was requested to convey to him our most affectionate remembrances and prayers for God's blessing upon his journey. A communication was presented inquiring whether the Medical and Law Departments of the University could be accommodated here, if their accustomed accommodations in Albany failed them. The response was prompt and unanimous, that while we regard Albany, both as being the capital of the State and the central vicinity, to be the proper place for the Medical and Law Departments of the University, so long established there, yet that if the continuance of those departments in Albany should not be desired, a welcome awaits them here. The college and towns-people together will, of course, provide without charge whatever rooms may be needed. The citizens of Schenectady will appreciate such an accession to the population and prosperity of the city. The excellent District Law Library is fully adequate to the practical needs of the law students, and the railroad makes attendance of medical letures and at clinics entirely practicable. Whatever is required will be furnished freely. Personally I should regret the removal from Albany, and hope it may not be decided upon.

Yours, very sincerely, E. N. POTTER.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—W. W. Kennedy, Rev. O. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bowen, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Haines, W. G. Stelloway, A. G. King, Mrs. Hayward Cutting, two children, and maid, Hon. H. A. Smythe, Mrs. A. McCollum, Miss Millbank, R. Alcock, H. Belloe, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Miss Torrance and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McKimm, four children, and two nurses, Mrs. C. G. Craig, Parke Godwin, Miss Mina Godwin, Miss Nora Godwin, Miss Julia Valentine and maid, Jose M. Diaz Duran, Benjamin Smith, Dr. Jenks, Richard Janner, V. H. B. Fairchild, Miss Amelia Fawcett, Mr. Sperring, Henry Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Gledhill, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Austin, J. W. Throop, F. Cories, J. H. Faxon, R. A. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. James Tinker, three children and nurse, C. K. Landis, Capt. H. S. Clive, George C. Powers, Miss Katie V. R. Schuyler, Miss Emma Jaquitta, Miss A. M. Griswold, Miss Nellie B. Wilcox, Hon. G. F. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and infant, Mrs. E. M. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kent, C. G. Helliwell, Miss T. M. Ranys, Prof. Chas. Elliott, T. R. M. G. Stokes, Wm. Whitlock, Col. E. A. Ludwick, A. C. Kendall, Mr. Barber and wife, Wm. Davies, Geo. Hodendpl, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. V. Wemple, Mr. and Mrs. Newson, Thos. B. Leech, James Wraybrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Taggart, Henry Aukersmit, E. F. Dunne, Col. E. Graim, S. Collins, Mrs. Whitlock, Miss Meert, H. N. Munn, Mrs. J. D. Osborn and three children, Major Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Van, Wm. Battersly, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Tucker, John Griffin, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Battersly, two Misses Battersly, E. W. Windees, J. H. Atkinson, Baronesse De Busiere, Mrs. Ben. Holliday Jr., infant, and two maids, E. W. Wheelock, Robert E. Randall.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Robert Lowden, Miss Fannie Lowden, Mr. Clement, Miss Nettie Clement, Mrs. A. Sturgis, nurse, and two children, Mrs. A. L. arney, nurse, and child, Arthur Swan, R. Comepond, C. S. Mallette, A. S. Jackson, Mrs. Ferguson and child, John H. Caswell and lady, Mrs. M. D. Curtis, H. Rowan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Rev. Charles Logan, Mrs. Logan, A. W. Bremner, Mrs. A. W. Bremner, Mrs. Ellison, R. C. Wright, Harry B. Streeter, Albert Wiles, Mrs. S. D. Lane, Mrs. H. A. Dater and servant, Miss A. Dater, Miss L. Dater, Master H. Dater, W. P. Cragin, H. A. Childs, W. T. Klots, R. P. Butler, Louis Wineberg, William Byrne, P. Kooy, J. Morrison, R. A. Pattison, Harry Lee, Claud Sala, James J. Lant, Capt. M. Grenager, Francis Finlay, Mr. Joignerey, Mr. Gladwin, John W. C. Scully, Mrs. John W. C. Scully, E. Stovel, C. Strouss, Albert D. Nelson, Chas. H. Nelson, J. O. Robinson, W. Minnerly, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Selsie Wood, Master W. H. Edmonds, Archdeacon C. T. Woods, Dr. Sargent, L. M. Sargent, Mr. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Itman, Joseph Watts, J. C. Staples.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Pedro J. Batal, wife, and child, Juan Vivo y Fuentes, Raimondo M. Muller, Pedro Numez y Lopes. Harry Alexandre, Wm. H. Gunther, Jr., Jno. Fox, George W. Wylie, Mrs. Emma Smith, George Klemme.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:34 | Sun sets.....6:33 | Moon rises...1:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:01 | Gov. Island...1:50 | Hell Gate...3:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, April 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, &c., Robert Lowden; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hansa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Assyria, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships Edith Warren, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool, &c., Warren & Co.; Pembroke Castle, (Br.,) Hamilton, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Wellington, (Br.,) Harris, Antwerp, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.

Brigs Uncle Sam, Chandler, Puerto Plata, G. W. Brown & Co.; Bittern, (Br.,) Gates, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Cardenas, for orders, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Chas. A. Sparks, Bradley, Cardenas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Washington, Slaght & Petty; Carrie Holmes, Lemon, Baltimore; L. A. Webb, Hatch, Matanzas.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool March 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 48 cabin and 274 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. April 3, 11:30 A. M., lat. 46 02 N., lon. 42 52 W., passed an iceberg about 6 miles to the S.; same date, &c., 12:15 P. M., passed two icebergs about 5 miles to the N.; same date, 1:30 P. M., lat. 45 53 N., lon. 43 16 W., passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 4th, 7:40 P. M., lat. 43 32 N., lon. 50 21 W., a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 5th, 1:30 A. M., lat. 43 12 N., lon. 51 53 W., an Anchor Line steam-ship bound W.; 5th, lat. 41 43 N., lon. 58 56 W., a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 7th, 11 30 P. M., 242 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a brig-rigged steam-ship bound W.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana April 4, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. April 5, 20 miles S. of Carysfort Light, passed bark National Eagle, (of Boston,) bound N.

Bark Oneco, (of Boston,) Henry, Iquique Dec. 23, with nitrate of Soda to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Oberon, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Amoy 110 ds., with teas to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark C. R. Bishop, (Ger.,) Genberich, Shanhae 104 ds., with tea to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Asphodel, (of Boston,) Marcy, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Tell, (Norw.,) Mortensen, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 2; made the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Toresma, (Ital.,) Lauro, Castellamare 65 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 24; had variable weather.

Brig Laura B., (of St. John, N. B.,) Merriam, Trinidad, Cuba, March 20, with sugar to the Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. A. G. Bryant, Stubbs, Ponce March 22, via Guayanilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Florence Dean, Phillips, Georgetown, D. C., for Fall River.

Schr. Laura Condon, Condon, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Harvest Home, Hodgen, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Nash, Nickerson, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Knowles, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Mary T. Corson, (of Philadelphia,) Corson, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Wm. Tyler & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. and N. E. winds and calms.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candee, Newcastle, Del.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Anna Lewis, Dayton, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Evans, Ball & Co. Is bound to Portland; put into this port for a supply of provisions.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Morris, Morris, New-Haven.

Schr. Empire, Lord, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. N. Ayers, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. David Greison, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Westmoreland, Price, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. Wootten, Young, Warren.

Schr. Belapeck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. John Atwood, Chase, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. H. Brisbie, Anderson, Para 25 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S., hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Holland, for London; Cuba, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; ship The Murray, for London; barks Argonaut, for Bremen; R. Murray, Jr., for Port-au-Prince; Carib, for St. Croix; brigs Gem, for Port Spain; Mariposa, for Cardenas; D. C. Chapman, for Richmond, Va.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Arr. schr. Henry Norwell, from Mobile.

Below, brigs Lizzie J. Bigelow, from St. Martins; Prospect, from the West Indies.

Also arr. brigs Harvey John, from Barbadoes; Prospect, from San Domingo City: schr. Cygnet, from Mayaguez; steamer George A. Shaffee, from Gloucester, Mass. Coming up ran ashore on Astle Island, but came off without damage after lightening.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Arr. steamers Wm. Laurence, from Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; Vineland, from do.; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; E. Chamberlain, from New-York; barks Aquidneck, from Rio; Arletta, from Cardenas; Glacia, from Matanzas; schrs. Samuel Nash, from St. George, Me.; Albert W. Smith, from Providence; J. J. Pharo, from New-London.

Cld. steamers St. Louis, North Carolina, and Martha Stevens, for New-York; Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia; barks Preciosa, for [illegible]; [illegible], tella, for Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth, for orders; Victor, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Almoner, for the West Indies; schrs. Hattie McG. Buck, for Georgetown, S. C.; Sallie Ann, for Edinton, N. C.; Henry A. Paul, for Portland; A. Denike, for Jersey City; Herschel, for Hoboken; Charley Woolsey, for New-Haven.

Sld. barks Ceres, for Limerick; Keipler, for Queenstown; M. V. Hugg, for Rio; brigs Alice, for Rio, and Blanche, for the West Indies.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., April 8.—Six vessels left for the Welland Canal to-day, and five more are under way.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; schr. Philanthropist, from Rockport.

EASTPORT, Me., April 8.—The schr. Welcomehome, before reported dismasted, was towed in here by the schr. S. R. Lane, of Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Einigkeit, from Rotterdam, and New Light, from Rio; ship Cornet, in ballast.

LEWES, Del., April 8.—In the harbor, schrs. Witch Hazel, from Mosquito Inlet, for New-York; Wm. Mason, Georgetown, for New-Bedford; Helen M. Pierson, do., for New-York; Winfield Scott, Norfolk, for Boston; and Hugh B. McCauley, St. Jago, for New-York.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 8.—Cld. ship Francis Hilyard, for Liverpool; barks Tancred and Genie, and brig Poisedon, for Bremen.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cld. steamers Gulf Stream, for Baltimore; Vicksburg, for Liverpool; ship Advice, for do.; barks Lete, for Havre; Christiana, for Cork; schr. B. W. Hill, for Boston.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Houston, from New-York.

Sld. steamer State of Louisiana; ships Armstrong, Cort Alder, Jupiter, Hylgja, St. Joseph, Jacob A. Stamler, Lake St. Clair; bark Energie.

The steamer Vandalia is still on the bar.

PORT COLBORNE, April 8.—The schrs. Lamb and Richmond, with coal for Toronto, and J. C. Trumpff, with wheat for Oswego, which wintered here, proceeded down the coast this morning. The tug Gordon made an unsuccessful attempt to-day to rescue the schr. Ames from the ice. It is expected that she will be brought to this port to-morrow, as the rain and mild weather to-day have softened the ice.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8.—Arr. steamers Wyoming, from Philadelphia; San Jacinto, from New-York; ship New Wabeno, from Liverpool.

Cld. ship Ragnor, for Doboy; barks Runer, for Cronstadt; Sendemanden, for do.; steamer Leo, for New-York; schr. Rhoda B. Taylor, for Mosquito Inlet.

Sld. steamer Leo, for New-York; barks Dendemander, for Cronstadt; Penelope, for Darien; schrs. Chas. Moore, for Philadelphia; Lorette Fish, for Sakilla River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 7.—Arr. schrs. Katie P. Lunt, from Darien 8 ds., for Newburyport; Benjamin Oliver, from Virginia, for Boston; Nettie Cushing, from Hoboken, for do.; B. K. Vaughan, from Boston, for Philadelphia; L. A. Danenhower, from Newburyport for do.; Edith, from Boston, for Baltimore; Challenge, from Boston, to load a portion of the cargo of the wrecked schr. Palmer, for Providence; Alnomack, from Thomaston, for New-York, with jib and foresail badly split; Roamer, Sarah, and Amirald, from Calais, for do.; Mary Clark, from Camden, for do.; Wm. F. Barnes, from Rockport, Me., for do.; H. M. Mayo, from Calais, for New-Haven; J. F. Carver, from do., for Providence; R. Rose, (Br.,) from Cheverine, N. S., for Bridgeport. Returned, schr. Harry Percy.

Sld. schrs. J. K. Manning, Mary Haley, Mary E. Smith, S. B. Wheeler, A. F. Baillie, Mary Reilly, D. Gifford, Wm. G. Bartlett, Ephraim and Anna, Spartel, Ada S. Allen, May Day, J. Maxfield, and P. Boice.

Wind, north-easterly, moderate; rainy.

April 8.—No arrivals.

Wind, east south-easterly, light; foggy.

SPOKEN.

April 3, lat. 33 71, brig Adelaide, steering W.

Jan. 20, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 93 W., ship Col. Adams, from Callas, for Iquique, 109 ds. out.

Jan. 24, lat. 56 30, lon. 70 W., ship North Star, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 71 ds. out.

Feb. 9, lat. 36 10 S., lon. 30 W., ship Hamilton, from San Francisco, for Cork, 70 ds. out.

Feb. 15, lat. 29 S., lon. 28 20, bark Dora Ahrens, (Ger.,) from Iquique, for New-York, 63 ds. out.

March 8, lat. 6 S., lon. 34 W., ship Borrowdale, (Br.,) from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 84 ds. out.

March 30, lat. 28 37, lon. 69 30, brig Stockton, from Boston, for Kingston, Jam.

April 3, lat. 32, lon. 73, schr. Addie G. Bryant, from Porto Rico, for New-York, 9 ds. out.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 8.—Sld. for the United States, H. A. Walter, Regina del Cin, Erstatningen, Speed, Leamington, Crusader, Adelheim, Generosa, St. Jerneu, Elpi, Flora, Skirmer, Aurora, and Stella.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst., Gauthiod, Leopoldina, and Arcadia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst., Virgo, Truce, and Arran.

Arr. out from the United States on the 8th inst., Hopewell, Almon, Rowell, Oxford, Shepherdess, James Ratchford, Loret, Freeman Clark, Harvest Home, and Clytie.

Also arr. out from the United States, Maria Angela Sensat.

REAL BARGAINS IN

CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE, AND GAS FIXTURES.

In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway,

Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:

Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.

Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

Brooks Brothers, CLOTHIERS,

beg leave to announce their removal from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CREDIT.

Facts the True Basis of Credit.

THE TRADE RECORD

BY MAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

Containing the CHATTEL MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, BANKRUPTCIES, ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY, ASSIGNMENTS, MECHANICS' LIENS AND JUDGMENTS, for the cities of NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, BALTIMORE, and several minor cities for the week preceding.

Terms Ten Dollars Per Annum.

THE TRADE RECORD COMPANY, NO. 769 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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Richardson, Boynton & Co., Manufacturers, and dealers in Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.

Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE PERambulators, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE,

Are daily receiving from their factory new designs and articles in silver, suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Their stock of silverware is the largest and most complete in the country, embracing every article in silver of household use.

Complete outfits put up in suitable cases and plate chests.

THEY INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

FORKS AND SPOONS

which, they claim, are richer in design and more finely finished than any before offered.

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REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND LACES,

Has removed to

No. 893 Broadway,

Between 19th and 20th sts.

Carriage entrance on 19th st., opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

LACE CURTAINS A SPECIALTY. G. L. KELTY & CO. BROADWAY. FIFTH AVENUE.

ALSO, LAMBREQUINS AND LONG CURTAINS.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

SPRING OVERCOATS!

NEWEST AND BEST FABRICS.

POPULAR PRICES.

We are determined to popularize our business by maintaining the highest standard of workmanship, fabric, and style, at the same time that we reduce prices to the lowest possible point. An examination of our Spring Overcoat Stock will prove how completely these principles are carried out.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

OHIO COAL-FIELDS.

THE HOCKING VALLEY MINING REGIONS.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE—TROUBLES WITH THE MINERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, April 2, 1874.

Shortly after the 20th of last September, when the panic had affected the manufacturing interests and railways throughout the country, the entire south-eastern portion of the State of Ohio also felt the shock. In this section of the State is located an immense field of bituminous coal, covering an area of some ten thousand square miles. Throughout this vast field, which alone equals all of the coal mines of Great Britain combined, capitalists had their money largely invested, and particularly in one section, the Hocking Valley, of which Columbus is the natural outlet for all of her mineral wealth. In this valley has been built the Hocking Valley Railroad, which caused the immediate development of the rich coal, iron, and lime-stone districts. The largest amount of coal which is mined by the Columbus coal companies is located at Haydenville, Nelsonville, and Straitsville, and is taken from what is known as the great "Nelsonville Seam," the thickness of which is from six to thirteen feet. The largest coal operators in this city, who supply this and other Northern and Western markets, are Messrs. W. B. Brooks & Son, Peter Hayden, and T. Longstreth.

From last October up to the present time the coal trade has been extremely dull, and it is in the same condition at present. During the Winter months the operators scarcely had orders enough to keep their miners employed, and were it not for a contract existing between the operator and the miner, made last April, it is extremely doubtful whether the miners would have had any employment the entire Winter. To show the extent of the falling off in the coal receipts for the months of January and February, 1874, as compared with the same months in 1873, I will give the official figures, which have been furnished me by J. J. Janney, Esq., Auditor of the Hocking Valley Railroad, together with the freight revenue for transportation:

	1873—Tons.	1873—Revenue.	1874—Tons.	1874—Revenue.
January	66,758	$70,731 37	37,362	$38,494 61
February	73,454	77,973 95	41,076	42,364 15

This, as will be seen, shows a falling off in the tonnage for the two months of 1874, as compared with those of 1873, of 61,774 tons, while the freight revenue exhibits a decline of $67,846 56.

TROUBLE WITH THE MINERS.

Some difficulties threaten with the miners. The working year which terminated on the 31st of March ended all contracts existing between the operator and the miner, which are made each year, commencing on the 1st of April. This year the operators and proprietors of the coal mines met and proposed to carry on their business in a different manner than it has heretofore been conducted, and with this proposition some trouble commenced. Up to the 1st of April the miners have been digging coal by cubic measurement, technically called "tape measure." By the terms of the contracts heretofore made they received for every 2,200 cubic inches, (seventy-four pounds,) three cents during two Spring and two Fall months, two and a half cents for the four Summer months, and three and a half cents for the four Winter months. About six weeks ago the operators met, and decided that coal, on and after the 1st of April, must be dug by weight instead of measurement, and that the year would be divided into two parts instead of three, as heretofore. The price agreed to be paid was sixty-two and a half and eighty cents per ton for lump coal screened, being the same way the Pennsylvania miners turn out coal. This proposition was peremptorily refused by the miners when submitted to them, being doubtless construed as something aggressive on the part of the operators. For a number of years the miners' union had been a very powerful trades organization, and frequently dictated to the operators terms which were very arbitrary. The last demand made by the miners broke the patience of the operators, who stubbornly resisted them, which resulted in a strike. The operators came off victors, not only compelling the miners to accept their terms, but effectually breaking down their union. Since that time there has been no difficulty until now. I learn that during the past six months the miners have been visited by some mischief-making men from the Mahoning Valley, who have succeeded in reviving the old union element. The operators in the Mahoning Valley will, no doubt, rejoice at the strike now in progress in the Hocking Valley, as it will enable them to take all the trade of the lakes at their own figures. With trade in the North and North-west cut off, it may leave the Hocking operators in a bad fix, as their Southern trade is already cut off. It occurred in this wise: During the past Winter, which was remarkable for its mildness, the Ohio River was unusually high throughout the entire season, which enabled the Pittsburg and Youghiogheny, Penn., coal men to ship immense fleets of coal to all the lower ports. To thwart the Mahoning men, W. B. Brooks & Son bolted from the prices agreed upon some six weeks ago, and offer the miners 62½ cents per ton during the Summer, 87½ cents per ton during the Winter months, and sixty-two and a half cents per ton for the Spring months. The miners have not as yet agreed to these figures. They are all out of the mines, having received orders to vacate them on the 31st ult. As I close my letter I am in receipt of advices which state that mob violence has at last been resorted to, and that a number of miners who were contented to work at the terms offered have been dragged from their houses and terribly beaten. It is also reported that the squad of police who accompanied Mr. McClung, President of a Straitsville mining company, have all been arrested by the local authorities. A few days since Gov. Allen sent to the Senate the name of Andrew Roy to be confirmed as Inspector of Mines and Mining of the State of Ohio. As Mr. Roy is very distasteful to the operators, from the fact that he is the Treasurer of the Miners' Trade-union, it is not likely that his name will get beyond the standing committee of the Senate to which it was promptly referred.

A CORSICAN FEUD.

The *Temps* publishes a letter from Bastia, dated March 18, in which it is stated: "Yesterday the office of the local magistrate was the scene of a fearful struggle. Two brothers Corti had summoned one François Campona on account of an alleged trespass, and the case was duly heard. When the magistrate had retired an angry altercation arose between the parties. Jean Antoine Corti drew a dagger and stabbed François Campona, while the other Corti fired a revolver at Campona's brother, who was wounded in the chest. A relation of the Camponas, who interfered, was stabbed, and a bystander was wounded by a ball from Corti's revolver. The two Cortis were allowed to retire without any attempt being made to detain them. The feud between the parties is believed to have arisen out of events which occurred many months ago. In August, 1872, a bailiff named Montocelli was found murdered on the high road, and public rumor accused the Cortis of having hired the assassin. Corti, the father, died while the investigation was proceeding, but his son, Jean Antoine, and his daughter were tried for being accessory to the crime, but were acquitted. Two other men were convicted of having been concerned in the murder, and were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. This judgment was annulled, and they were tried a second time, but both were again condemned to the same penalty. Among the witnesses against them were François Campona and a relative, who thus, it is believed, attracted the animosity of the Corti family."

INTERESTING FAMILY HISTORY.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, the oldest inhabitant of Acworth, N. H., died recently at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and the Boston *Post* makes the announcement an occasion for giving some account of her family. That paper says: "She was the daughter of Mr. William Abrams, who died in this city in September, 1843, aged one hundred and one years, eight months, and eleven days, he being at the time the oldest citizen of Boston. Mrs. Taylor, formerly Miss Mary Abrams, was born April 22, 1777, at her father's house on Hanover, opposite Friend-street. The latter street did not then extend south of Hanover. At an early age she left Boston, and made her home with the family of Rev. Mr. Langton, in Alstead, N. H. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Williard Moore, of Acworth. In 1817 she was left a widow with several small children. In 1821 she was married to Deacon Edward Slader, of Acworth. In 1835 she was again a widow, and soon after married Deacon John Taylor, of Lempster, who died some years ago. At the time of her death Mrs. Taylor had been a member of the Congregational Church for over sixty years, and bore a Christian character throughout. The deceased always enjoyed excellent health until within a few weeks of her death, although her eyesight had almost entirely failed for a few years. She had eight children, of whom four survive her, though some thirty called her mother and treated her as such. Her father had seven daughters, all but one of whom lived to the age of eighty, and some to over ninety years. He had one son. Mrs. Taylor was the sole survivor of the family. The older residents of the North End will remember Mr. Abrams as a placid, quiet, little old gentleman, whose shop was on Hanover street, near Station One. Even within a year or two of his death he was fond of talking about the Boston massacre, which he witnessed, and of his escape from Boston and making clothing for Washington and his men at Cambridge in 1775, and other incidents of those stirring times, of which he had an uncommonly vivid recollection. The grandfather of Mr. Abrams came from Wales to Boston not long after its settlement."

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

HIS EARLY THEATRICAL EXPERIENCES—A COUNTRY MANAGER'S ATTEMPT TO POPULARIZE HAMLET.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, spent much of his boyhood in Detroit, Mich., and there he made his first appearance, not much to his own satisfaction, or that of the public either, upon the stage. Some friendly writer has contributed to the Detroit *Post* an interesting sketch of his earlier efforts and disappointments, which we quote. "In 1852," says this writer, "Mr. Barrett, then a slender, delicate boy of fifteen years, was employed in the dry-goods establishment of Holmes & Co., on Woodward avenue, the premises now occupied by C. H. Wetmore, where his brightness and energy soon secured for him a promotion to the linen counter, of which he had charge for several months. He early developed a taste for the drama, greatly to the distress of his worthy parents, and every penny of his spending money was devoted to the purchase of pasteboards admitting him to that theatrical paradise dedicated to the possession of the 'gods.' Frequently, when business was dull, he would be found mounted on a dry-goods box in the rear of the store, earnestly declaiming passages which he had heard the night before at the theatre, and when the labors of the day were at an end he would rehearse, for the benefit of an admiring audience of fellow-clerks, the combat scene from 'Richard III.,' wielding a sanguinary yard-stick in lieu of a better weapon. In spite of these theatrical proclivities, the embryo actor might have settled down to mercantile pursuits for the remainder of his life, and eventually developed into a staid business man, but for one little circumstance which, although trivial in its character, really shaped his future destiny. The 'store-walker' of the establishment was a pompous, inflated individual—a sort of perambulating human iceberg, as it were—who had been chosen on account of his majestic presence to look after the other clerks and receive lady customers at the door. He was very unpopular with the boys in the store, and one night young Barrett was imitating his mannerisms to their intense delight, when all at once the laughter suddenly died away. Turning, the mimic perceived to his horror that the object of ridicule had entered the store unperceived and was a silent witness of the scene. No unfortunate courtier was ever turned over to the headsman by a tyrannical despot in more regal style than that in which the trembling youth was discharged on the spot. 'You have evidently mistaken your vocation, young man,' said the irate store-walker, 'you should go on the stage.' And then and there it was the boy resolved that he would be an actor. In a few days he effected an engagement at the old Metropolitan Theatre—now Theatre Comique—as a supernumerary, at the magnificent salary of $2 50 per week. The night of his first appearance in a speaking part came at last. The play was 'The French Spy,' and Barrett was cast for *Murat*. He was dead-letter perfect in his few lines, but when he stepped upon the stage, the dazzle of the foot-lights, the presence of a large audience in front, and the novelty of the situation, utterly blinded and confused him. His tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, his limbs trembled, memory was a dead blank, and finally he was compelled to retire amid the hisses and laughter of the gallery gods, without having uttered a word. For the next three months he could not speak a line of his parts, and was always pushed off the stage in disgrace. Time after time the irate manager ordered him from the premises, but he wouldn't stay discharged, and finally he was tolerated as a nuisance that could not be abated. In time, however, he mastered his stage fright and joined a small traveling company, that played throughout this State, and finally collapsed at New-castle, Ohio, leaving the members penniless.

Young Barrett, by dint of much silver-tongued oratory, succeeded in inducing a railroad conductor to take his wardrobe as security for a ride to Pittsburg, (the wardrobe consisted of a pair of dilapidated tights, shoes and an imitation lace collar) and arrived in that city penniless. Seeking the manager of the leading theatre—a mild type of the theatrical Vincent Crummels, portrayed in *Nicholas Nickelby*, he applied for an engagement. 'You are too large for a boy and too small for a man,' said the manager, as he eyed the dismal-looking juvenile, 'but I'll try you.' Barrett's timidity was so great that he dared not enter the sacred precincts of the green-room and mingle with the other members of the company, and for months he lived in the wings, watching the stage and taking his first lessons in dramatic art. A few months later saw him again at the old Metropolitan, in this city, where he was engaged for juvenile business; but as the leading man was drunk most of the time, many leading parts were assigned him, and in 1854, at the age of seventeen years, he played *Romeo* to the *Juliet* of Julia Dean Hayne. The contrast between the portly tragic queen and her youthful and slender lover may be imagined. At that time Olive and Celia Logan were just commencing their theatrical experience at this theatre.

During the next two years Barrett was connected with various small vagabond companies, and during his travels he passed through many extremes of grief. There were also laughable incidents in his career, and one of these was his first performance of *Hamlet*, he having memorized the lines, but not possessing the slightest insight into the character. It was at Newcastle, Penn., and the sagacious manager, thinking that Shakespeare would not be appreciated by the rustics, coined a new name for the play, and it was produced under the title of 'The Grave Burst; or, the Ghost's Piteous Tale of Horror.' It was the most remarkable performance of 'Hamlet' ever witnessed upon any stage. Next we find Barrett in Pittsburg and St. Louis, where he proved himself to be a careful, conscientious student, and a very reliable actor. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Barrett reached New-York with just a twenty-dollar-gold piece in his pocket. He had but little wardrobe, and his thin, lathy figure was not calculated to inspire the confidence of managers; but he finally secured an engagement in a company that had been picked up to support a very aspiring but notoriously poor actress, at a minor theatre. The play was the 'Hunchback,' and a large audience had assembled to ridicule the performance. When Barrett came on as *Sir Thomas Clifford* he was greeted with derision, but his blood was up, and before long the laughter ceased, and he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. His success gained him an engagement at Burton's Theatre, and from that time his progress in his profession was rapid and steadily increasing. In 1863–4 Mr. Barrett managed a theatre in New-Orleans, and in the latter year bought the play of 'Rosedale' and starred in it with such success that his name soon became known all over the country. Then he commenced the study of *Hamlet*, *Richelieu*, and *Richard III.* in dead earnest. Endowed with great power of analysis and comparison, being a thorough and unremitting student, the results of his earnest labors soon made themselves manifest. His subsequent career is well known to have been one of remarkable and steadily increasing success. Lawrence Barrett is a living example of what genius, unremitting labor, and an indomitable will are capable of accomplishing. A cultivated and scholarly gentleman, a thorough and conscientious student of his chosen art, and an actor, who, in many tragic impersonations, stands without a peer in this country, he is an honor alike to the American stage, and to the city which may justly claim him as one of her most brilliant and gifted sons."

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Referring to the visit of Hon. George Brown, as Imperial Commissioner, and Hon. A. J. Smith, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as Canadian Commissioner to Washington, the Montreal *Witness* says: "The Washington Treaty, it seems, left the question of balancing the mutual concessions of fishery privileges by the United States and Canada a very difficult one, as it left the headland question unsettled, and it is considered doubtful whether the Joint Commission to determine the value of the fisheries could decide the matter, until which decision nothing in the way of fixing compensation could be done, as of course there would be an immense difference in value between the right of fishing within three miles of the line of coast, and being kept outside a line drawn from headland to headland at a distance of three miles from each. These and other difficulties have, it is said, been clearly perceived by Mr. Rotheray, the Imperial Commissioner in this matter, who arrived in Canada some months ago, and it is on his representations that this attempt to obtain reciprocity in trade in place of money compensation is being made by both Governments. At the time of the negotiations of the Washington Treaty the American Commissioners offered to admit some Canadian staples duty free to United States markets as an equivalent for such claims of compensation, but the British Commissioners declined the offer. This, it is now felt, was a mistake. It seems generally admitted that in these new negotiations Canadian interests are in safe hands, and it is to be hoped the result will be the obtaining of such a measure of reciprocity as will be mutually advantageous to both countries."

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The newest, and perhaps not the most unreasonable, theory of boiler explosions on our Western rivers at certain seasons of the year, says the Pittsburg *Commercial*, is that which has just been advanced by a practical river man of St. Louis, who believes that when, as now, these rivers are at flood height, pouring out waters strongly impregnated with the limestone sediment of the region through which they run, "this sediment mingles with the clayey deposit of the rivers, forming a putty-like paste, which, under the influence of the extreme heat when it accumulates in the boilers, is soon roasted into a thick, indurated state, which coats the inner surface of the boilers, and thus renders it all the easier for the fires to burn the iron of which they are composed." His remedy is simple and practical enough. It is, after running 250 or 300 miles, to stop and give the boilers a thorough cleansing. The suggestion is at least of sufficient importance to warrant the test of actual experiment.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 78⅛	300 Lake Shore... 78⅛
400 do... 78	1000 do... 78
300 do...b3. 78	700 do... 77⅞
600 do... 77⅞	300 do...s3. 78⅛
200 do...b3. 78	300 do... 78
800 do... 78	800 do...s3. 77⅞
600 do...c. 77⅞	400 do... 78
700 do... 77⅞	100 do...c. 77⅞
500 Rock Island... 106⅛	500 do...s3. 77¾
100 do...b3. 106¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 38
500 Pacific Mail... 46¼	300 Union Pacific... 37⅜
800 do...s3. 46⅛	500 do... 37⅛
300 do... 46⅜	500 do... 37
100 do...s3. 46⅜	100 do...b3. 37
200 do...b3. 46½	300 do... 36⅞
300 do... 46⅜	3000 do... 37
100 do...c. 46⅜	300 do...s3. 37
300 do... 46¼	200 Atlantic & Pac... 15½
400 North-western... 54	400 C., C. & I. C...s3. 32
100 do...c. 54⅛	200 do... 32
100 do... 54⅛	100 St. Paul R... 42¼
100 North-west. Pref. 71	200 do... 42⅜
100 do...b3. 71	200 do...s3. 42⅜
1700 N. Y. C. & Hud...100	100 do... 42¼
500 do... 100⅛	200 do...s3. 42⅛
50 do... 100¼	200 do... 42⅛
500 do...s3. 100	200 do... 42¼
300 do...s3. 99⅞	100 do...b3. 42¼
100 do...b. 100	500 do...s3. 42⅛
100 Panama R... 113¾	500 do...s30. 42
100 Del., Lack. & W. 108	200 do... 42
100 Erie Railway...c. 37⅝	100 do...s3. 42⅛
1800 do... 37¾	300 do... 42⅛
100 do...c. 37¾	1000 do... 42
700 do... 37⅝	700 St. Paul Scrip... 77½
100 do...s3. 37⅝	300 Tol. & Wabash... 45⅝
700 do... 37¾	200 do... 45½
80 do... 38¼	300 do... 45⅝
1600 do... 37¾	100 do... 45½
300 do...b3. 37¾	100 do...b3. 45½
100 do...b3. 37⅞	300 do... 45⅝
300 Ohio & Miss... 30⅛	200 do... 45¼
100 do... 30	500 do... 45⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...121⅛	$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...119⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62...114	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...120⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n...b. c. 118¾	2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...b. c. 114¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...117⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 N. Carolina 6s n., J. & J... 21	100 U. S. Express... 70
1,000 A. & Sus. 1st...103	10 Mic. C. R. R...b. c. 85
25,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 28	100 C. & P. R. G...b. c. 89¾
3,000 Chi. & N. W. C. coup. G. bds. 89	200 Am. Dist. Tel...b. c. 57½
1,000 C.,C.C. & I. 1st.103½	700 C. & N.W.b.c. s30. 54
1,000 L. Shore c. c... 98	200 do... 54¼
5,000 do... 97⅞	300 do... 54⅜
11,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98¾	100 do...b10. 54⅜
4,000 N.Y.C.6s, '83... 95	100 do...b10. 54¼
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 76	400 do... 54¼
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 94¾	100 do...c. 54¼
7,000 N.Y.C.1st M.c.105¾	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 71
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86¾	200 L.S.&M.So..b.c.s3. 77¾
5,000 do... 86⅞	200 do... 77⅞
2,000 Un. Pac.10s in. 86¾	300 do...b3. 78
1,000 do... 86⅝	100 do...s3. 78
3,000 Un. P. 7s L. G. 81⅛	100 do... 78
5,000 do... 81	200 do... 78⅛
2,000 West. Un. 7s.. 99¼	300 do...b3. 78⅜
1,000 do... 99	600 do...s3. 78¼
5,000 Harlem 1st M. 7s, coup...107	400 do...s3. 78⅛
50 Bank State N. Y..110	800 do... 78¼
30 Am. Exchange...113	1000 do... 78⅛
28 Del. & H. Canal...118½	300 do...b3. 78¼
150 Quicksilver... 28	200 do... 78¼
100 Con. Coal...b. c. 46	600 do... 78⅛
1300 Erie...b. c. 37¾	200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 36⅞
300 do... 37⅝	400 do...s3. 37
200 do...b3. 37¾	200 do... 37⅛
600 do... 37⅝	400 do...s3. 37⅛
200 do... 37⅝	600 do...b3. 37¼
300 do... 37½	1200 do... 37¼
100 do...b3. 37¾	300 do... 37⅛
100 do... 37¼	200 do... 37¼
100 do...c. 37¼	100 B., H. & E...b. c. 1¾
200 West. Un..b.c. b3. 78	30 C., B. & Q..b.c.b3.104⅞
200 do... 77⅞	10 Chi. & R. I...b.c.106½
900 do...c. 77⅞	100 do... 106¼
300 do...s3. 77¾	100 do... 106⅜
50 do... 78	400 do... 106½
500 do... 78⅛	200 C., M. & St.P..b.c. 42
100 do...b3. 78	600 do...s3. 41⅞
500 do... 78	400 do... 41⅞
800 do... 78⅛	500 do...b3. 42
200 do...c. 78⅛	300 do... 42
1500 do... 78¼	500 do...s3. 42
2600 do... 78⅜	200 do... 42⅛
300 do...b3. 78½	300 do... 42¼
900 do...c. 78⅜	800 do... 42⅜
500 do...c. 78¼	200 do... 42¼
300 do... 78¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 61½
400 do...s3. 78	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 45⅝
600 do... 78⅛	500 do... 45½
100 do...c. 78⅛	600 do... 45⅝
100 do...s3. 78⅛	500 do... 45¾
600 do...b3. 78¼	100 do...s3. 45⅝
100 do... 78¼	200 do...b3. 45⅝
100 do...c. 78¼	200 do... 45⅝
100 Pacific M.b.c. b3. 46½	13 Del., L. & W... 108¼
1300 do... 46½	43 do...b. c. 108¼
500 do...b3. 46⅝	100 do...b3. 108
500 do... 46⅝	50 P.,Ft.W.& C.G.b3. 94¼
200 do...s3. 46⅝	16 do...b. c. 94
1000 do... 46½	11 N. Y., N. H. & H...133½
500 do... 46⅝	23 Mor. & Essex... 94½
200 do... 46½	200 H. & St. Jo.b.c.s3. 31
200 do...b3. 46⅝	100 do... 31
500 N. Y. C. H...b. c. 99⅞	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 38
600 do... 100	100 do... 38¼
100 do...b3. 100⅛	100 Ohio & M. P... 50
500 do... 100⅛	100 do... 51
100 do...b3. 100	200 do...b. c. 50½
2000 do... 100⅛	900 Ohio & M...b. c. 30¼
200 do... 100¼	100 do... 30⅜
100 do...s3. 100⅛	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 32
500 do... 100	100 do... 32½
200 do...s3. 100	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 15½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union...b3. 78⅜	100 Union Pacific.b3. 37¼
600 do... 78¼	800 do...s3. 37⅛
100 do...b3. 78¼	600 do... 37⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 46⅝	900 do... 37⅜
100 do... 46⅝	100 Lake Shore... 78⅜
100 Am. Dist. Tel... 57½	200 do...b3. 78⅜
200 do... 57¾	100 do...b4. 78¼
100 do... 57⅝	100 do...b3. 78¼
9 N. J. Central... 105¼	700 do... 78⅛
600 Erie Railway... 37⅝	500 do...s3. 78⅛
20 do... 37	100 do...s4. 78¼
500 do... 37¼	200 Rock Island... 106½
500 do...s3. 37⅛	100 St. Paul... 42¾
500 do... 37⅛	100 do... 42¼
500 do...s3. 37	433 St. Paul Scrip... 77½
200 do... 37¼	100 Tol. & Wab... 45½
100 Han. & St. Jo... 31⅝	45 Ft. Wayne... 94⅛
400 At. & Pac. Pf... 15½	500 Ohio & Miss... 30¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s R., '81...119⅝	$15,000 U. S. 10-40 C...b. c. 115
10,000 U. S. 6s.C.,'81.121⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. C. 6s, new, J. & J... 21	300 Erie Railway.b. c. 37
	500 do...s60. 36
5,000 N.C. 6s, sp. tax, 1st class... 9¼	500 do... 36¾
	800 do... 36⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 88	200 do... 36¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 87¾	200 do... 36⅝
	200 do... 36½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is... 92	1000 do... 36½
	400 do... 36⅝
5,000 Mor.& E. 1st...107	200 do... 36¾
1,000 M. S. S. F... 105⅞	1300 do... 36⅞
7,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 95	100 do...b3. 66⅞
1,000 West. U. Tel... 99¼	5 C., C. C & I... 74
15,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B... 89	500 L. S. & M. S.b.c.s3. 78
	700 do... 78
37,000 do... 88⅞	100 do...b3. 78¼
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92¾	300 do... 78⅜
28 D. & H. C. Co.b.c.118	200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 37⅛
100 West. Un...b. c. 78¼	100 do...s3. 37⅛
700 do... 78⅛	100 do...b3. 37¼
1200 do... 78¼	1500 do... 37¼
300 do...b3. 78⅜	100 do...s3. 37⅛
1100 do... 78⅜	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 71¼
100 do...c. 78⅜	100 do... 71
600 do... 78½	50 Chi. & R.I..b.c.s3.106½
200 do...b3. 78½	200 do...b3.106½
100 Pac. Mail...b. c. 46⅝	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 61¾
100 do... 46½	
200 do...b3. 46⅝	200 Chi.,M. & St.P.b.c. s3. 42¼
100 do... 46⅝	
100 do... 46¾	200 do...b3. 42½
1000 do... 46⅞	100 do... 42½
500 do... 47	700 C., M. & St. P.Pf. scrip...b. c. 77½
100 do... 47⅛	
200 do...c. 47⅛	300 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 45⅝
1100 do... 46	200 do...s3. 45⅝
100 do... 46⅞	300 do... 45⅝
100 do...s60. 46¾	300 do...b3. 45⅝
100 do... 47¼	400 do...b3. 45¾
400 do... 47⅛	400 do... 45⅞
1100 do... 47⅛	400 do... 45⅞
200 do...s3. 47⅛	40 D., L. & W...b. c.108¼
200 do...b3. 47⅛	100 do... 108
400 Clev. & P. G...b.c. 90	400 B., H. & E...b. c. 1⅛
2700 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.100	5 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 33
1000 do...b3.100	200 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 30½
100 do...b3.100⅛	100 Ohio & M. P...b.c. 50⅛
300 do... 100	400 do... 50
65 P.,F.W.& C.G.b3. 94½	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 32¼
50 do..b. c.s3. 94¼	20 Alb. & Sus...b. c. 94⅞
10 do... 94½	100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 84½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

700 Western Union.. 78⅝	100 Panama R... 113¾
400 do... 78¾	100 do... 113½
100 do...c. 78⅝	100 do... 114
400 do... 78⅝	300 Lake Shore R.b3. 78¼
200 do...s3. 78⅝	100 do...s3. 78⅜
200 do...s3. 78½	200 do...s3. 78½
400 do... 78½	1000 do... 78½
400 do...s3. 78⅝	1100 do... 78⅜
100 do...s3. 78½	500 do...s3. 78¼
2100 do... 78½	600 do... 78¼
300 do...b3. 78½	200 do... 78⅜
500 do...s3. 78⅝	200 St. Paul Railroad. 42¼
700 do... 78⅝	500 Union Pacific R. 37⅜
500 do...b3. 78½	300 do...b3. 37½
100 Erie Railway.b3. 36⅞	1100 do... 37⅜
300 do...b3. 37	300 do... 37¼
100 do... 36⅞	300 do...s3. 37¼
1000 do... 36⅝	200 N. W. R...b3. 54⅛
600 do... 36⅝	100 do... 54½
600 Pacific Mail... 47¾	300 N. W. R. Pref... 71¼
100 do... 47⅛	100 Rock Island R...106⅝
100 do...s3. 47⅛	50 do... 106⅝
900 do... 47¼	200 do... 106½
2100 do... 47⅜	800 Tol. & Wab...b3. 46
100 do...b3. 47⅜	100 do...s3. 45⅞
900 do...b3. 47¼	200 do... 45⅞
400 do... 47¼	100 do... 45¾
122 N. Y. Central R..105¾	100 do... 45⅞
600 N. Y. C. & H.R.b3.100⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W..108
500 do... 100	100 do... 107⅞
100 do...b3.100	10 Fort Wayne... 94¾
100 do... 99⅞	300 Bos., H. & E...s3. 1½
300 do...s5. 99¾	500 Ohio & Miss. R... 30½
300 do... 99⅞	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref... 15⅝

WEDNESDAY, April 8—P. M.

There was continued depression on the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange through the early hours of business, to-day, but after 2 o'clock a recovery was noted on several of the favorite Stocks like Western Telegraph, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, &c. The impression continues on the Street that the "great operators" have been playing for a lower range of prices, for several days, for the purpose of "loading up" for a new *Bull* account, and that they are acting, if not by common agreement, at least in sympathy with each other. The London financial advices to-day are not so favorable; but with this exception—which amounts to nothing more than a probability that the Bank of England will soon advance the rate of Interest—there was nothing on the Street or in the news from Washington to disturb the market. In regard to the Currency question before Congress, the chances seemed to be in favor of Free Banking, pure and simple, with the Eighth Section of the House bill for the gradual redemption of Legal Tender in Gold after the 4th July, 1876; the Gold Notes to be substituted after July 1, 1874, at the rate of $2,000,000 ℘ month, payable after two years from date. But by the hour that this issue of THE TIMES goes to press, the prospect may be wholly changed by the action of the House late this Afternoon.

The sales of Gold were a trifle stiffer than yesterday, partly on the firmer look of the London Money market, and a consequent decline in the American Funds and Railroads. The pending questions in Congress appear to have exhausted their influence for the time in the Gold Room. The sales to-day were 113½@113⅝ ℘ cent. Bills in London, 60 days, were $4 85@$4 85½, and the sight rate $4 88 to the £ Sterling. A moderate business doing, but drawers very firm. No change in the terms for Money.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120½	120⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	120
American Gold	113⅝	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	100¼	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	106⅜
Pacific Mail	46½	47¼
St. Paul Common	42¼	42¼
Western Union	78⅜	78⅜
Union Pacific	37⅜	37¼
Lake Shore	78⅜	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	45¾	45⅞
Harlem	126½	126½
North-west	54½	54½
North-west Preferred	71½	71¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	107⅞
Central New-Jersey	105½ x-d	105½
Panama	114	113½
Erie	38½	36⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	15⅝	15½
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	30⅜

The Share list closed rather weak, although it will be noticed that with the exception of Erie Stock, which is 2 ℘ cent. lower, the ultimate quotations do not differ materially from last night.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $25,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed $15,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts were light—$280,000 Gold. To-morrow the Office will sell $1,000,000 Gold.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81...119½	5-20 reg., '67...119⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81..121⅛	5-20 coup., '67...120
5-20 reg., '62...114	5-20 coup., 68...119¾
5-20 coup., '62...117⅝	10-40 reg...114⅜
5-20 coup., '64...119⅝	10-40 coup...114⅞
5-20 reg., '65...116	5s reg., '81...115¼
5-20 coup., '65...120⅝	5s coup., '81...115¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118¾	6s Cur., '95–9...117
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119⅛	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Conn. 6s...100	N. Y. 5s, G. C., '75...110
Ga. 7s, new bds... 89	N.C.6s.N.C.R.J.& Ju 43
Ind. 5s...101	N.C6s.N.C.R..Ap.&O 43
Ill. coup. 6s, '77... 97	N. C. 6s, C. off J.& J. 32
Ill. coup. 6s, '79... 97	N.C.6s, C.off Ap.& O. 32
Ill. War Loan... 97	Ohio 6s, '71...100
Mich. 6s, '83... 98	Ohio 6s, '86...101
Mich. 7s, '78... 99	R. I. 6s...100
Mo. 6s... 94½	S. C. 6s... 25
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo.Is. 91	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 7½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...107	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
N. Y. Coup. B. L...107	S. C. F. Act, '66... 17
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...113	Tenn. 6s, old... 88
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...112	Tenn. 6s, ex coup... 67½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110	Va. 6s, old... 35
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110	Va. 6s, cons. bds... 50

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America...150	Manhattan...150
Amer. Exchange...112½	Mechanics'...135
Bank. & Brok. Ass.. 90	Mech. and Traders'.130
Central National...101	Mercantile...113
City...290	Merchants'...120
Commerce...119	Nassau...107
Corn Exchange...120	New-York...126
Fourth National...106½	New-York Nat. Ex.. 85
Fulton...150	Park...141
Gallatin National...130	Shoe and Leather...150
Irving...124	State of New-York...109
Leather Manufact'rs.180	Union...138

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	121¼	121⅜
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20½	21
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	90½	90¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	97

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of March, 1874	$867,666
For the month of March, 1873	939,778
Earnings first three months, 1874	2,510,224
Earnings first three months, 1873	2,521,061

During the month of March there were seventeen days of stormy weather, which for a portion of the time almost entirely suspended local traffic. Yet at no time were any passenger trains delayed more than twenty-four hours, although the fall of snow on the Sierra Nevada Mountains was heavier than ever known before since the road has been running.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

This being a Jewish holiday Western Cattle, shippers forwarded only sufficient stock to meet the demands of the moment. Therefore trade in Beeves was very small. The herds sold were disposed of from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ to 7½ cwt. Milch Cows continue slow at our last quotations. Veals are slow of sale at 8c. ℘ lb., quality being coarse. Sheep sold from 7½c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.; Spring Lambs were not on sale. The flocks on hand were generally of good quality, still several car loads remained unsold at noon. There was one car load of Live Hogs on sale, but for lack of buyers, these Hogs were sent direct to the slaughter. City Dressed sold from 7¼c.@7½c. ℘ lb., general sales; a small number of coarse quality Hogs sold at 7c. ℘ lb.; trade closed moderate.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 191 Illinois Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; H. Meyers sold for self 25 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. strong; held on sale, 36 good quality Illinois Steers; Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 33 generally fair Missouri Steers, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; had 12 cars due for to-morrow.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 129 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,390 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 111 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,580 lbs., at 9¼c. ℘ lb.; 121 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,490 lbs., at 9¼c. ℘ lb.; 1 Ohio Sheep, weight 210 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold on yesterday afternoon 199 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,470 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; on this forenoon, 150 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,210 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; held 6 cars of Sheep on sale. P. Lerch held 2 cars of Sheep on sale. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 90 coarse quality Veals, weight 10,290 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 177 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,020 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 162 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,110 lbs., at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; 153 State Sheep, weight 13,180 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; 53 State Sheep, weight 4,380 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; held 4 cars of Sheep on sale. J. Kirby held 1 car of Sheep on sale.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

City Dressed Beef, in sides, from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters, from 8c.@9c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters, from 11c.@13c. ℘ lb.; City Dressed Mutton, from 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.; City Dressed Veals from 10½c.@15c. ℘ lb.; this branch of trade is small and slow.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 6, 1874: 345 Beeves, 5,255 Sheep, 50 Calves, 2,282 Hogs, 18 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 425 Beeves, 1,530 Sheep, 2,885 Hogs, with 78 cars of horned Cattle due for to-morrow, and 93 cars of horned Cattle due for the day after.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 9,037 Hogs, 1,802 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 368 Sheep, 17 Calves.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Skins, No	121
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	170
Cotton, bales	3,763	Oil-cake, pks	780
Broom-corn, bales	47	Pork, pks	1,253
Copper, cakes	79	Beef, pks	5
Eggs, bbls	2,077	Cut Meats, pks	324
Flour, bbls	7,000	Grease, pks	108
Wheat, bushels	56,060	Lard, pks	343
Corn, bushels	93,200	Lard, kegs	380
Oats, bushels	25,500	Stearine, pks	54
Barley, bushels	14,000	Butter, pks	2,274
Grass-seed, bags	57	Cheese, pks	390
Beans, bbls	262	Tallow, pks	69
Peas, bushels	2,000	Pea-nuts, bags	132
Flax, bales	123	Rice, pks	116
Hemp, bales	70	Starch, bxs	4,200
Hops, bales	23	Tobacco, hhds	369
Hides, No	256	Tobacco, bxs	1,438
Hides, bales	413	Whisky, bbls	1,208
Leather, sides	11,621	Wool, bales	111

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the ship Pembroke Castle, for Liverpool—9,571 bushels Corn, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 1,874 bxs. Bacon, 2,775 Staves, 71 hhds. Tallow, 704 bales Cotton, 866 Hides, 10 bales Skins.

By the ship Edith Warren, for Liverpool—131 hhds. Tobacco, 16,800 bushels Corn, 38,655 bushels Wheat, 23 bales Cotton, 81 bales Gunny Cloth.

By the steamer Assyria, for Glasgow—35 hhds. Tallow, 241 bbls. Apples, 700 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 100 tons Oil-cake, 50 tcs. Beef, 120 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Pork, 35 cases Machinery.

By the bark Obilic, for Cork and orders—23,438 bushels Corn.

By the ship Wellington, for Antwerp—452 hhds. Tallow, 2,000 tcs. Lard, 1,133 bbls. Resin, 8,367 bushels Wheat, 33 tcs. Honey, 453 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Hansa, for Bremen—4 cases Cigars, 619 pks. Shoe-pegs, 202 cases Bacon, 100 bxs. Pork, 200 cases Borax, 6 kegs Potash Salt, 781 cases Tobacco, 228 pks. Agricultural Implements, 14 cases Can Goods, 343 bbls. Resin, 3,244 bags Corn, 25 bxs. Hams, 20 rolls Leather, 5 bbls. Casings, 40 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Holland, for London—125 bales Hog's Hair, 47,012 bushels Corn, 14,984 bushels Wheat, 375 cases Sewing-machines, 35 hhds. Tobacco, 600 bbls. Flour, 1,155 bxs. Bacon, 130 pks. Agricultural Implements, 735 tcs. Beef, 30 cases Bees-wax, 30 cases Machinery, 55 Car-wheels, 114 bales Domestics, 105 tcs. Lard, 7,426 bxs. Cheese, 2 pks. Furs, 60 hhds. Bottles, 632 tcs. Pork, 283 bbls. Pork, 27 tcs. Tongues, 6,120 Staves, 100 bxs. Extract Logwood, 1,000 Hides, 6 bales Hair, 82 bales Skins, 28 bxs. Scales, 10 hhds. Stearine, 500 pks. Lard.

BEES-WAX—A moderate inquiry prevails for Yellow within the range of 34c.@36c. for fair to choice, ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Have been unchanged in price, but quite dull with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted about steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been moderately sought after since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted steady at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6, ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Quoted steady as in our last; no important dealings, however, reported.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers, though quotations have not been altered. Sales have reported since our last of 1,272 bales, (of which 366 bales were to arrive,) including 347 bales to spinners and 925 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a less active movement, with prices reduced 1-32c.@1-16c. ℘ lb., closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening and 15,000 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16¾c.@16 9-32c.; May, 16 21-32c.; June, 17⅛c.@17 5-32c.; July, 17 17-32c.; August at 17 13-16c.; September at 17¼c.; October, 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,763 bales, including 1,276 bales from Norfolk, 1,161 bales from Charleston, 491 bales from Savannah, 23 bales from Philadelphia, and 812 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,618 bales, and thus far this week 36,100 bales, against 43,669 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,454,937 bales, against 3,083,845 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 24,387 bales; to the Continent, 16,197 bales. Stock in New-York, 126,488 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 581,488 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade over or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16¼
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Slow of sale and quoted down to 13½c.@16c., with the main business 14½c.@15c. ℘ dozen.

FRUITS—A light demand has been noted, and prices have been unsettled; sales have been reported of 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 50; 125 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 28 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¾c., and 150 cases Sardines on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in the lower grades of State and Western Flour, mainly for shipment, with prices again quoted a shade firmer. In other kinds, the dealings have been on a moderate scale within the previous range. Holders of trade and Family Extras have been meeting the wants of buyers quite promptly, in most instances, at ruling figures. The sales reported since our last have been 14,300 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 35@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 65, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 75, chiefly at $6 55@$6 75 for lines; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 40@$6 85, mainly at $6 65@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 65 ℘ bbl....Included in the sales were 5,600 bbls. shipping extras, mostly Western, within our range....Of Southern Flour, 1,200 bbls. were sold, mostly in a jobbing way at unchanged prices.... Rye Flour in active demand, and quoted 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. higher; sales, 1,180 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 85 for Superfine, the latter for fancy....Corn-meal steady, with sales of 650 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 50 ℘ bbl., delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely and generally quoted a shade lower, leading to a fairly active business, mainly for export, though the scarcity and firmer range of ocean freight room have been against the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention, mainly for milling purposes, at about former rates. Sales have been made since our last of 137,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 65 for No. 1 Minnesota, and Milwaukee Spring from cars and afloat, mainly at $1 65 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee stock, afloat; $1 64 for strictly choice No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 58@$1 61 for No. 1 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 57@$1 60 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 59 for prime, afloat, and $1 58@$1 58½ for the best samples, in store; $1 55@$1 57½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly at $1 56 for prime, in store; $1 53@$1 56 for inferior to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 54 for fair ordinary, and $1 55@$1 56 for good to strictly prime; $1 50@$1 62 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 70 for Amber Michigan; $1 66 for Red Western; $1 66 for Red State. And for forward delivery sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, April options, were rumored, but without reliable particulars....A decidedly brisk trade has been reported in Corn at an advance of about 1c. ℘ bushel, the demand having been largely for the better grades for export. The later dealings indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 179,000 bushels at 85c.@90c. for inferior to very choice new-mixed Western, mostly at 87c.@89c. for fair to prime average samples; 88c.@91c. for new and old mixed Western, car-stock; 88c.@92c. for old Mixed do., the latter rate for very choice; 88c.@91c., chiefly at 89c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 88c. for White Western; and 72c. for dry damaged stock, in store, (43,000 bushels.) And for forward delivery, of old Mixed Western, 47,000 bushels, various deliveries within the current month, at 90c.; and 32,000 bushels Canal stock, at 86c.@86½c., chiefly at 86c. ℘ bushel....Rye wanted; quoted at from $1 03@$1 10, as extremes; 8,500 bushels Pennsylvania, Jersey, and State changed hands within the range, chiefly at $1 05@$1 08, part to arrive...Barley and Malt nominally unchanged....Oats have been in good demand, and the better grades, which have been offered sparingly, have been quoted ½c.@1c. higher, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels, at 59c.@63c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 61¾c.@62½c. for fair to good car stock; 63c.@66c. for ordinary to very choice White do., mostly at 64½c.@65½c. for fair to prime, with 66c. bid for strictly choice boat loads, holders of which were offering supplies very reservedly, and insisting on extreme rates; 60c. for ordinary Mixed State, in store....Hay, Straw, and Feed without material alteration.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light demand since our last, with Bags at 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9¾c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at full previous prices; sales, 2,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, and 700 Dry Texas, on private term. Stock in first hands to-day, 56,450 Hides, and 533 bales do., against 156,200 Hides, and 1,170 bales do. same time last year.

HEMP—Quiet, but steady; 300 bales Jute Butts sold at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency.

HOPS—There has been very little inquiry noted for any description. The offerings of stock have been increased, and prices have been depressed and irregular. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@35c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@30c.; English, 25c.@30c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c.; California, 35c.@40c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Rather more demand has been noted for supplies, at generally steadier figures.

LEATHER—A moderate demand prevails for the leading kinds of stock, with prices fairly supported on the better grades, which have been offered with reserve; poorer qualities weak and irregular, on accumulating supplies.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been held firmly since the recent liberal business; further sales have been, 225,000 lbs. in lots, 24¾c.@25c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... Iron has been very dull and about nominal; sales have been reported of 200 tons Eglinton Pig at $37, and 3,000 tons American; No. 1 Lehigh, for future delivery, on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $37; Glengarnock, $38 50@$39 50; Coltness, $40@$41; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31 50@$33; Forge, $28@$30; English Rails at $55@$57, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$63; Old Rails, $40@$41; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42....Pig-lead has been very quiet, with foreign quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been slow of sale at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Tin has been quiet, but firm; Straits closed at 24½c., gold; English at 21c.; Refined do., 23c., and Banca at 27½c.; Tin Plates have been in fair demand; sales have been 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 25, gold; 500 bxs. Coke at $8, do., and 250 do. at $8 37½, do. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 37½; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke, $8@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Less active, but firm; 50 hhds. Muscovado sold at 35½c.; and by auction, 440 hhds. Barbadoes at 43c.@47c., and 300 bbls. New-Orleans in lots, at 63c.@71c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request on the basis of $2 50 for strained; sales, 1,225 bbls. at the quoted rate; and 325 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 50 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar, quiet, but steady....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 480 bbls. in lots, at 46c.@47c., closing at 46c.@46½c. for merchantable; market, weaker.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less demand and quoted less firm on the basis of 7¼c., in bulk, for early delivery....Refined has been in good demand and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported here of 12,500 bbls., April options, at 15¾c.@15⅞c.; and at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. same options, at 15¾c....Refined, in cases, in more request, and quoted at 20½c.@21c....Of Naphtha, 2,500 bbls. sold at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, and at the close weaker in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $17@$17 25, the latter rate for very choice, and 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $15@$15 50; and for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., April options, at $16 90; 2,250 bbls., May, at $17@$17 05, closing at $17, with June quoted at $17 20 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs in less demand; City quoted at 7¼c.@7½c....Cut-meats moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered figures; sales, 25 tcs. bagged Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 10½c.; 25,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 and 11 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c.; and sundry lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range. Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted on the basis of 10¾c.@11c. for 14 lb. averages....Bacon in fair demand, with sales reported of 700 bxs. Western Long Clear at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c., with Short Clear quoted at 9½c.@9 9-16c.; and 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 9½c.... Lard has been less freely dealt in, and, though opening in favor of sellers, closed less firmly; sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 10¼c.@10⅜c., the latter rate for choice; small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅜c.@10 7-16c.; 125 tcs. City Steam at 10⅛c.; and 825 tcs. Refined at 10½c.@10⅝c., with best samples quoted at 10¾c., and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., April options, at 10¼c.; 3,000 tcs. May at 10 3-16c.@10 5-16c., closing at 10 3-16c.@10¼c., and 750 tcs., June, at 10 7-16c....Beef firm and wanted; 210 bbls. sold.... Of Beef Hams 350 bbls. sold at former rates for Western, and within the range of $16@$23 for Southern.... Butter and Cheese about as in our last.

RICE—Has been held with a fair show of confidence on a moderate demand; Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7@$7 25, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderately active request, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.; stock of Bulk Salt, in store, 141,113 bushels.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 11,000 bags and 3,500 pockets, to arrive, were made at $2 60@$2 62½, gold; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

SKINS—There has been a rather tame movement noted since our last. Holders, however, have been firmer in their views, and offering desirable supplies quite moderately.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c. and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on the basis of 7⅜c. for fair, and 7⅝c. for good refining Muscovado, with a moderately active business noted. Sales, 1,287 hhds., 200 bxs., and 1,300 bags, including 1,287 hhds. good common to prime refining Cuba, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 200 bxs. refining Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; and 1,300 bags Centrifugal at 8 13-16c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars in fair request at yesterday's figures.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 247,000 lbs., at 7½c.@7¾c., showing a firm market....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. sold on private terms, with best samples held at 11c. And of Grease, 40 tcs. sold at 7c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been mostly for Green, of which 1,150 half chests have been sold at steady rates; quotations as in our last.

TOBACCO—The general market has been dull, though values have been without material alteration. The demand has been mostly for job lots, to meet urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 120 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c.; 70 cases 1872 Connecticut Fillers at 5½c.; 41 cases 1870 Connecticut at 5¾c.; 115 cases 1872 Pennsylvania at 7c.; 45 cases 1872 Ohio on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@35c., and 300 bales Havana at 80c.@90c. Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.; sales, 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The demand for Grain room on berth and charter has been good, and rates have been quoted firmer, with accommodation offered less freely. Tonnage, suited to the Petroleum trade, has been in moderate request, and rates have been quoted rather steadier. Otherwise the market has been quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d. ℘ bushel, and 2,800 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 10d. ℘ bushel; also, a British ship, 1,787 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a Swedish brig, 181 tons, with Wood, reported from Porto Plata and M. Christi, at 47s. 6d.@62s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 8d.; 5,000 bushels Wheat (a small bin) at 7¼d. ℘ bushel, and, by steam, 6,000 Staves and 1,200 bxs. Cheese on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples, and 750 bbls. Flour on private terms, with Grain quoted at 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; 100 bxs. Bacon at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton; and 40 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tierce. Also an Austrian bark, 626 tons, hence, with about 4,700 quarters Grain at 5s. 10d. ℘ quarter, short-lay days....For the United Kingdom, direct, an Austrian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s.; and an Austrian brig, 481 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do. at 6s. ℘ quarter....For the British Channel and orders, several vessels with Sugar, reported from Porto Rico and Barbados, within the range of 45s.@52s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence with 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.; another, 590 tons, hence with about 3,650 quarters do. at 6s. 3d.; another, 420 tons, hence with about 2,600 quarters do. at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter; and a Norwegian bark, 664 tons, with about 4,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Havre, by sail, 120 bxs. Bacon at ½c. ℘ lb....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, 450 bbls. Flour, and 300 pks. Provisions, on private terms; also a British bark, 710 tons, hence, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; a Norwegian bark, 650 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter, with option of Havre or Rotterdam....For Bremen, by steam, 9,500 bushels Corn, 350 bbls. Resin, 800 pks. Tobacco, 300 bxs. Bacon, and 1,150 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Hamburg, by sail, 250 tons Cedar at 30s., measurement....For Gottenburg, a Norwegian bark, 382 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d.@5s. 9d. ℘ bbl., according to lay days....For the West Indies, a bark, 611 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cuba, an American brig, 347 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, a Norwegian bark, 449 tons, and a British schooner, 134 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5 25@$5 50.... For New-York, a Danish bark, 261 tons, with Sugar, reported from Mayaguez, at 37½c., with option of Philadelphia; and a British schooner, 146 tons, with Logwood, reported from Jamaica at $5.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 2,438 bales; gross, 2,466 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,494 bales; to the Continent, 2,472 bales; to France, 3,253 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 221,281 bales.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton steady; fair demand; holders asking higher; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 696 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,366 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Cotton very quiet; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 787 bales; gross, 981 bales; sales, 368 bales; stock, 55,579 bales.

MOBILE, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 359 bales; exports, coastwise, 56 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,989 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Low Middling, 15¼c.; receipts, 264 bales; shipments, 489 bales; stock, 42,271 bales.

NORFOLK, April 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 825 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,800 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,336 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 166 bales; coastwise, 373 bales; stock, 1,622 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.@15c.; net receipts, 1,183 bales; exports, coastwise, 358 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 34,841 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 8.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 222 bales; sales, 439 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, Old, 109¼. Erie Railway Shares, 33½@33¾. New-York Central, 91½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 85c.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33¾.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 86s. 6d. ℘ tierce for New Mess; Lard, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt.; Bacon, 41s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 42s. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,400 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.; do., Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8¼d. Provisions—Bacon, 42s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, April 8—6:30 P. M.—Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 9d.@7s. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ROCHEFORT IN EXILE.

A letter written from the Ducos Peninsula (Nouméa) to the *Rappel* by one of the convicts gives the following account of the arrival and installation of M. Rochefort:

"On Dec. 7 the Virginie entered the roadstead, and on landing Rochefort found among the hundred friends who thronged around to grasp his hand M. Paschal Grousset, his former fellow-writer on the *Marseillaise* and his companion in the prison of Fort Boyard. The latter immediately placed his mud cottage at the disposal of his friend. The offer was, of course, accepted. But as any circumstance here may produce an unexpected incident, it happened that on the following Thursday a separate call of names was made for the new comers, and Rochefort, who had not received any notice, had accompanied Grousset to the place where the old convicts were to reply, and so was reported as missing from the list of those brought by the Virginie. The next morning, at 6, two inspectors entered Grousset's house. 'Rochefort,' said one of them, 'come with us; you have twenty-four hours of prison for not having replied to the roll-call of yesterday.' The tone in which that intimation was said irritated Grousset, who did not spare the expression of his resentment, and the next day the usual report announced that the territorial commandant inflicted four days' confinement on Paschal Grousset for improper language to an inspector."

CONGRESSMAN McCRARY.

Hon. George W. McCrary, member of Congress from the First District of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and author of the Railroad Transportation bill, has written a letter in which he declines to be a candidate for re-election. The necessity of giving his undivided attention to his private affairs is the reason assigned for this action. A telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says that Mr. McCrary was the choice of the Republicans of the district, and would unquestionably have been returned had he consented to be a candidate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, April 8.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 9: Nos. 124, 176, 179, 185, 187, 189, 108, 182.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—42, Wolcott vs. Crosby; 57, Arnaud vs. Byer, &c.; 58, Otto vs. Hughes, &c.; 66, Swift vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 67, Swift, Jr., vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 76, Ferris vs. Ferris; 77, Hovey &c., vs. Rubber-tip Pencil Company; 81, Clews, &c., vs. Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad; 84, Baring vs. De Aldama; 93, Dreyer vs. Hyman; 105, Dreyer vs. Hyman; 108, Dreyer vs. Hyman; 117, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 121, McGowan vs. Green; 122, Day vs. Earle; 140, Reed vs. Allen; 143, Pickering vs. Randolph, &c.; 153, Phelan vs. Callendor; 156, Stillwell vs. Shimmen, &c.; 164, Schloss vs. Harris; 173, Marshall vs. Ingalls, &c.; 175, Welsh, &c. vs. Clews, &c.; 181, Hobby, &c., vs. Ingersoll; 189, Luddington vs. Cidney, &c., 191, Strom vs. Reymert; 199, Lefferts vs. Neale; 201, Sawyer, &c., vs. Butterfield, Assignee; 203, Casper, &c., vs. Empire Mutual Land Improvement Co.; 276, Flugal vs. Sinclaire; 281, Mechanics' and Traders' S. Institution vs. Lynch; 284, Armstrong vs. Lynch, &c.; 290, Remaine vs. Garth, &c.; 201, Hasbrouck vs. Bond, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt J.—149, Casserly, Receiver, vs. Manners; 173, Kahn vs. Cragin et al.; 175, Sharpley et al. vs. Postley et al.; 177, Weed vs. Goodell; 180, Leavy vs. Leavy et al.; 185, Bostwick vs. Frankfield; 193, Stigelee vs. Hoffman et al.; 195, West vs. Erben, Jr., &c.; 200, Douglas vs. Douglas et al.; 201, Werlling vs. Rabenstein et al.; 202, Webb, &c., vs. Tillotson et al.; 203, Berdell vs. Meeker, &c., et al.; 204, Moore vs. Lagin et al.; 205, Bird, &c., vs. Devine et al.; 206, Gould vs. Dixon et al.; 207, Wiener et al. vs. Kronberg, impleaded, &c.; 208, Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.; 209, Spencer vs. Clark et al.; 210, Bigelow vs. Roemmelt et al.; 211, Werner vs. Schmale et al.; 212, Nicoll, &c., vs. Perley et al.; 213, N. Y. U. and O. R. R. Co. vs. Cummins; 214, Salmon vs. Leonard et al.; 215, Morrison et al. vs. Herzog et al.; 216, Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.; 217, New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 218, The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 219, O'Brien vs. Browning; 220, Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.; 221, Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.; 222, Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.; 223, Dinkelspeil et al. vs. Kopf; 224, Dinkelspeil vs. Kopf; 225, The United States Life Insurance Company vs. Wood et al.; 226, Germania Up-town Savings Bank vs. Anfinger et al.; 227, Germania Up-town Savings Bank vs. Waldheimer; 228, Bulmer vs. Smith, &c.; 229, Anderson, &c., vs. Becker et al.; 230, Hofer vs. Stafford et al.; 231, Payne vs. Chalmers et al., Executors; 232, Anderson vs. Coar et al.; 233, Stacey, Trustee, vs. Coar et al.; 234, Chittick vs. Lewis; 235, Bowen vs. Ford et al.; 236, Curtis vs. Sands et al., impleaded, &c.; 237, Frost vs. Van Loon; 238, Bixby vs. Smith et al.; 239, McBride vs. McBride et al.; 240, Kennedy vs. Barondon et al.; 241, Green vs. Noelke et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Westbrook, J.—2973, Castree, Executor, vs. Simons; 1252, Crandall et al. vs. Phœnix Insurance Company; 1746, Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.; 880, Shethar vs. Guardian Life Insurance Company; 388, Endicott et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3012, Meyer vs. Honeke; 3124, Coffin et al. vs. Mayor, &c.; 3126, Bartlett vs. Mayor, &c.; 3128, Bowery National Bank vs. Mayor, &c.; 3056, Platt, Receiver, vs. Treller et al.; 2058, Platt, Receiver, vs. Couger et al.; 1588, Berringer vs. Wengenroth; 2016, Murphy et al. vs. Haswell; 2028, Reade et al. vs. Cohen et al.; 2046, Currier vs. Loomis; 1830, Townsend et al. vs. Held; 1848, Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.; 1822, Prankard vs. Prankard et al.; 2042, Mutual Bank vs. Funk et al.; 2846, Kissam vs. South Side Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—2549, Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 309, Millan vs. Graham; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick et al.; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappen vs. Wheeler; 269, Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3073, Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1237, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Beekman et al.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 1219, Glans vs. Wynkoff et al.; 2921, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1704, Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company; 1499, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 611, Wood vs. Erie Railway Company; 1115, Fuller vs. Hunt et al.; 1343, Baker vs. Rhodes et al.; 3131, Jackson vs. Bassford et al.; 2973, Bell vs. Ross; 1079, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 1185, Freidenberg vs. Jarasiowski et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—729, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 932, Livermore vs. Livermore; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 873, Mooney vs. Safe Deposit Company; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 877, De Forest vs. McDowell; 903, Oakley et al. vs. Mayer et al.; 663, Sutro vs. Fargo, President; 761, Bevins vs. Moore; 909, Gillis et al. vs. Orcutt et al.; 911, Clarkson vs. Brevoort; 905, North Missouri Insurance Company vs. Maugame et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—27, Schlitz vs. Abbott; 33, Roberts vs. Moore.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 2699, Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; Inquest—3819, Vanderboget vs. Gibbs; 1303, Schoat vs. Wright et al.; 2080, Angevine vs. Sandford; 2080, Fallen vs. U. H. N. and E. R. R. Co.; 2588, Crowell, vs. Jackson; 4079, Green vs. The Mayor, &c.; 4078, Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.; 4080, Rentz vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2617, Braunsdorf vs. Merritt; 2618, McComb vs. Merritt; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 4070, Hastings vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2420, Connor vs. Gray.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2610, Graff vs. Knox; 4077, Barnes vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2706, Barastague vs. Estera; 2631, Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2724, Krietzler vs. Zeets; 2449, Schuyler vs. Lancaster Fire Insurance Company; 2598, Crary vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2703, Robbins vs. Goddard; 2711, Ralston et al. vs. Stevens; 986, Baltimore Steam Basket Company vs. Garrison; 2738, Quinlan, Receiver, vs. Olmstead; 2731, Kennedy et al. vs. Mann; 2732, Powell vs. Maltby.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimson, J.—3324, Drake vs. Foley et al.; 3836, Stewart vs. Stewart; 3842, Gilmore vs. Thompson et al.; 3846, Hama vs. Doying; 3856, Pinckney vs. Feuchtroanger; 3800, Caldwell vs. Froyer et al.; 4680, Burdon vs. Keyes et al.; 4681, Eagleson et al. vs. Smith; 3462, Curtin vs. Cornell; 2105, Hermann vs. Simon; 3788, Hargous vs. Fairchild; 3812, Doll vs. Thompson; 3814, Sinclair vs. Jones; 3820, Hunt vs. Angle; 3822, Laggstaff vs. Johnson et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—4373, Wise vs. Askey et al.; 3289, Somborn et al. vs. Triebertshauer; 3603, Drone vs. Mercier; 4076, Ripley vs. Warring; 3681, Bell vs. Guilfoyle; 4361, Kunn vs. Blot; 3577, Still vs. The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company; 3591, Gittersloh vs. Fricke; 3309, Cole et al. vs. Bloss et al.; 3271, Meise vs. Walker; 1640, Haley vs. Prouty; 4866, Rouss et al. vs. The New-York Plate-glass Company; 4751, Frankenheimer et al. vs. Gale; 3541, Senneck vs. Lawrence; 3513, O'Farrell vs. Sage, Jr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned until Friday, April 10.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Eberhard, Godfrey Mitchell, and Mathew Dud, felonious assault and battery; Samuel Heery, felonious assault and battery; Peter Ferris and Samuel Harrison, felonious assault and battery; Thomas W. Hunter, felonious assault and battery; Louis Maus, felonious assault and battery; Wolf Goodman, felonious assault and battery; George J. Taylor, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Rosenthal, burglary; Edward Anderson, alias John Jones, grand larceny; Alexander Mitchell, grand larceny; Pierce Kennedy, grand larceny; Henry F. Dorus, grand larceny; Louis Auzat, grand larceny; Harte Abrahams, grand larceny; Thomas Hines, larceny from the person; David M. Johnson, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Cashman vs. Wood; demurrer overruled.

Cashman, Executor, &c., vs. Wood; demurrer sustained.

Jones et al. vs. Butler; judgment for defendant.

Gessner vs. Rosenburg; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Silcox vs. Untermyer; Messmore vs. Arcularius; motions granted.

Allerton vs. Kinne; Woods vs. Brown; The People ex rel. Grinsler et al. vs. Stuyvesant; Hadden vs. Anderson; Hatch vs. Lossing; Stephens vs. Gregory; In the matter of Gill, &c.; National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Burr et al.; Willetts vs. Fischer; In the matter, &c., Moore; In the matter, &c., Muldoon; Bailey vs. Earl; McCahill vs. Carroll; Haas vs. Ruck; memorandums.

In the matter &c., Schell. See opinion.

Coffin vs. Moore; Bergen vs. Bell; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Westervelt; Bush vs. Hatch; Seneca Mining Company vs. Kennedy; In the matter, &c., Suydam; Jackson vs. Walker; Ashcroft vs. Oxygen Hydro Heat and Light Company; Brown vs. Cuff; Williams vs. Buck, (two actions;) In the matter, &c., Bohn; In the matter, &c., Muldoon; In the matter, &c., Schutie; granted.

Oriental Savings Bank vs. Purcell; reference ordered.

De Hart vs. Hatch; motion denied. See memorandum.

Slattery vs. The People of the State of New-York; writ of error.

Phelps vs. Dale, (action;) reference.

By Judge Donohue.

English vs. Steele; motion denied.

Day vs. Wilber; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Johnson vs. Ferris; motion for injunction denied with costs to the defendant, to abide the event of the suit. See memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Butterfield vs. Reddy; case and amendments settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Graves vs. Lovell, impleaded, &c.; case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Ripley vs. Hinds; order signed.

Gross vs. daly et al., (two cases;) orders settled.

Schreyer vs. Schreyer; memorandum for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

No. 209.—*Robertson et al. vs. Corson.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for South Carolina.—In this case the court overruled a decision of the late Chief Justice, made at the Circuit, that where the partners of a person who has represented the firm in respect of the subject of litigation, are not joined, and do not come in and ask to be made parties, it will be assumed that their neglect to do so is because they think their interests already adequately represented, and the jurisdiction will be sustained without them, and reverse the decree for defect of parties, it appearing that the partners were at the same time joint tenants with the representative member of the firm.

No. 238.—*Butt et al. vs. Ellett.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was a proceeding to enforce a mortgage lien on crops hypothecated before they were grown. The court affirm the judgment below, that the mortgage clause in the contract could not operate as a mortgage until the crops were in existence. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 233.—*Wilson et al. vs. Bell et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was the reversal of a decree of the Circuit Court affirming a decree of the District Court holding that the claims of certain intervenors preferred against a vessel which had been sold for seamen's wages, and the proceeds paid into the Registry of the court, could not be permitted to share in the fund because they were not Admiralty liens, this court sustaining the position of the intervenors, appellants, that they were entitled to a distribution of the proceeds, and that the court was authorized to make it.

No. 232.—*Williams et al. vs. Bankhead.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—In this case the court hold that in a suit continued against the Administrator upon the demise of a party affecting the rights or interests of the widow of the deceased, she is an indispensable party, and should be brought in; and reverse a decree against the Administrator for the non-joinder of the widow in such a case.

No. 221.—*Mayor, &c., of Nashville vs. Lindsley.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—The checks sued on in this case were similar to those involved in the case of Nashville vs. Ray, recently decided, and the judgment is accordingly reversed on the authority of the decision in that case.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE "RE GALANTUOMO."

The Roman correspondent of the London *Echo* writes: "Preparations are discussed for the celebration here of King Victor Emmanuel's 'silver' anniversary on the 23d; for his Majesty, as well as his Holiness, has now 'seen the years of Peter,' with exactly the contrary result as to temporal royalty. On Tuesday there was for once accord between Right and Left in the Chamber, the address to the King on this happy occasion being voted unanimously. Here are the eloquent words of Deputy Massari in proposing the address:

GENTLEMEN: On the 23d of this month of March recurs the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Novara and accession to the throne of our King, his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. The remembrance of a great misfortune unites itself with that of a great happiness. In the historical necessity which joins together these double commemorations I perceive a lesson and a consolation. I perceive the lesson that great enterprises cannot be accomplished without sacrifices. I see the consolation that in no extremity is it allowable to despair of the fate of the fatherland. And on the 23d of March, 1849, well did the young Prince show that he despaired not for his country, who, in the anguished hour of defeat, lifted from the bloody field his father's crown and torn banner—torn, indeed, but honored and respected even by the enemy himself. Taking up that crown and that banner, he swore to make them the crown and banner of united Italy. And he kept his word. Pardon me, gentlemen, if I remind you that the history of his reign is comprised in four words, worth many speeches—From Novara to Rome. Yes, gentlemen, he has been first the interpreter of our sorrows, later the vindicator of our struggles. He has identified the cause of an ancient and illustrious dynasty with our national cause; he is the founder-King of Italian unity, the loyal and watchful guardian of our liberties. Restoring to us a country, he has restored to civilization a force, and has rendered a signal service to religion and civilization in destroying forever the fatal work of Charles V. and Clement VII.

Signor Massari's address concluded by comparing the Italian Parliament 'to a compendium of Italy's history during the past quarter of a century, and an image of her future, her benches from the extreme Left to extreme Right being filled by men who, however differing in opinion, had all been animated by the same faith when Italy was still but the "geographical expression," and beside them are the promising young men whose fortunate incapacity of age alone has prevented them from sharing in the persevering work of the years gone by. Let the two generations, then, clasp hands; what fairer or better opportunity can there be than this?'"

A telegram from Rome, under date of March 23 reads as follows:

To-day, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's accession to the throne, is observed as a national holiday. The city is gayly decorated with flags, and the streets are greatly crowded. The National Guard has had a full-dress parade, and will remain under arms during the day. A grand reception was held at the Quirinal this morning, at which many deputations from various public bodies presented congratulatory addresses to his Majesty.

In his reply to the address of the Italian Senate, the King said: "The work of national independence has been achieved because we have combined independence with respect for the independence of others, and our claim for rights of the State with respect for religion." Replying to the address of the Deputies, his Majesty said: "The Parliament has given a great example of liberty, which has remained intact through the harmony prevailing between the crown and the national representatives."

Addressing the Council of State, the Magistracy, and the Chiefs of the Public Accountant Department, the King said: "The people regard as supreme benefits respect for law and the protection of their rights." In reply to the congratulations of the army and navy, the King said: "I rejoice to see myself among those with whom my youth was passed, and whose hopes and dangers I have shared. I shall always have at heart the prosperity and glory of the army and navy, to whose guardianship in time of need the rights of the country are securely confided." In replying to the representatives of the Scientific and Artistic Societies, the King said: "The period upon which we are entering needs help from science and the arts of peace. Public works, manufactures, and commerce will contribute to restore Italy to her ancient grandeur."

Deputations also presented addresses to the King from numerous towns and provinces of the Kingdom, in acknowledging which his Majesty said: "I feel deeply these spontaneous demonstrations from the people. The unity of Italy is now a pledge for the peace of Europe. A principle equally salutary to civilization and religion was established when Rome became the capital of Italy. After God we owe all to the merit of the Italian people. Liberty has awakened the glorious traditions of the Italian municipalities, and the exercise of local liberties dependent upon the national unity is a source of prosperity. We shall be able to say that we have well employed our life if we leave the country well ordered, prosperous, and united."

The King, alluding to the Constitution, said gratitute was due to his father who granted it and took the initiative in the work of national independence. On account of the rejoicings, the Bourse was closed to-day.

The autograph letter addressed by the Emperor of Germany to the King is couched in the most friendly terms. After congratulating his ally on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, the Emperor says: "God has brought your Majesty to behold the complete triumph of the liberty and independence of Italy. My sincere wish is that the Almighty will always protect your Majesty and the Italian people."

Almost all the members of the Chamber of Deputies accompanied the President to-day to the reception given by the King on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to the throne. They left shouting, "Long live the King." His Majesty's speeches were much cheered, especially one he addressed to the Mayors. The number of persons received by the King to-day was about 3,000. His Majesty appeared on the balcony of the Palace in response to the cheers of a large crowd of people.

An address signed by some hundreds of Englishmen and Americans residing in Rome was presented to his Majesty by Signor Visconti-Venosta.

Besides the letters of congratulation to the King announced yesterday, his Majesty has received congratulations from the Kings of the Netherlands and the Belgians, the Prince Imperial of Germany, Prince Charles of Roumania, and the Khédive of Egypt.

VIEWS IN CHINA.

The London *Daily News* of March 16, in referring to a series of pictures illustrative of a journey round the world, by Mr. Simpson, "author and artist," says:

"It would be difficult to say where the greatest interest and value of these pictures lie, whether in the singularly accurate representations of such vast monuments as the great Wall of China—'the Myriad Mile Wall,' as it is named in Chinese—which has long been the great traffic road from Pekin to Mongolia and Russia, or in such a drawing as that of the great Temple of Pekin, occupying four square miles of ground, with its triple circular terraces, constructed with mysterious reference to the symbolism of numbers, its central altar-house roofed with tiles of the brightest ultramarine blue as the azure tint of Heaven. These are objects of the greatest interest as descriptive of an ancient people, and more ancient belief, which have never been so well shown before. More true and far more impressive, too, are the sketches of the gods out of repair—those gigantic images which have lost their arms, and whose clothes have rotted with the mortal decay of ages, and which have to be rehabilitated by some devoted priest, carpenter, and property man, who has to endure a strange kind of penance to excite the mingled commiseration and religious charity of the people. He places himself in a closed box house, the sides of which are pierced with large pointed nails, each of which has its price put upon it outside, so that if any one wishes to be good he can pay the money through a chink, and draw out the nail, thus relieving the wretched god-restorer of one of his torments, and paying so much toward the repair of the god. There is nothing but a stool in the house, so that the devoted priest cannot rest except in the sitting posture. The devotee in this prickly cell had been there for two years, and incessantly night and day pulled a rope to a large bell to let the world know what he had to endure. Scarcely less strange and curiously cruel is the self-imposed lot of a Chinese student, competing to become one of the ten thousand senior optimes; shut up in a narrow cell, sitting on one board, writing on another, for three days and nights at a time, without books or notes, writing entirely from memory upon paper carefully stamped to prevent any other being used. These fanatic philosophers will go on for a life, often growing old and dying before they succeed in passing. As there is no exit door from the great examination building, when a student dies a hole is made in the wall to get rid of him. But the Emperor himself is a sort of Hermit of State; he is compelled to live in seclusion, and be worshiped like a god. Mr. Simpson has succeeded in copying a portrait of him by a native artist, which represents him as a rather good-looking, fair-skinned man, with not very Tartar features, seated with his hands on his knees, the fingers having the nails grown to at least an inch and a half beyond the points of the fingers."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE.

The London papers mention that on the evening of March 18, at the Hall of Science, Old-street road, which has an unenviable notoriety as the place where infidel Reformers and Socialists delight to hold forth, a Communist celebration was held to commemorate the origin of the Commune in Paris. Hand-bills were freely circulated, inviting Democrats, Republicans, and Socialists to attend the meeting, and the moderate price of two pence was fixed as the charge for admission. In response to this invitation some 200 or 300 persons, mostly Frenchmen, attended. Half-past eight was the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings, but it was 9 before the promoters of the celebration appeared upon the platform. Then "Citizen" Landeck, an ex-member of the Commune, took the chair, and declared the proceedings opened. He then delivered a speech in French of a highly inflammatory nature, eulogising the conduct of the Communist leaders in the late French revolution, expressing a hope that the Commune would once more hold the reins of government in Paris, and ridiculing the idea that a return of the Imperial Government in France was within the bounds of possibility. Mr. Weha, a German Communist, then addressed the meeting in English, and after some other friends of the Commune had given vent to their feelings, the meeting separated in a quiet and orderly manner, evidently believing that the cause of Communism had gained much by the anniversary celebration which had taken place.

THE TICHBORNE JURY.

The Tichborne jury having put in a claim for more liberal compensation than that finally accorded them, the London *Daily Telegraph* of March 20 has the following remarks upon the subject:

"It is particularly unpleasant to find that men who have done so much for the public should now be constrained to come forward and complain that the public, by its constitutional representatives, has done less than justice to them. At an early period of the trial the foreman, on behalf of himself and his brethren, represented to the Lord Chief Justice their feeling that the ordinary fee of one guinea per day would be altogether insufficient to compensate them for the losses which so prolonged a trial would involve. At this time no one expected the inquiry to last more than four or five months. His Lordship at once assented, and assured them that, so far as his influence was available, it should be exerted to secure the amount which they not unreasonably asked. The legal advisers of 'My Lords' of the Treasury were present, and were understood to assent to the proposition. They made no promise, but they deferentially accepted what fell from the Bench, and, by implication, committed their principals to an approval of the course which had been recommended by such high authority. On that footing the inquiry proceeded, and not till the trial was over did any misapprehension appear. Then the jurors memorialized the Treasury for remuneration at the suggested rate, and were surprised at finding their request but indifferently received. They reminded the department of what the Chief Justice had said, and were told, in substance, that 'the board' had never had the matter 'formally' under their consideration until the verdict had been returned. As a stretch of liberality, their Lordships were willing to give three hundred guineas in a lump sum, but they declined to adopt the scale which the Lord Chief Justice had sanctioned. Then followed remonstrances and representations stating that, with one exception, the jurors were engaged in businesses requiring their personal superintendence, their compulsory absence from which had entailed losses far exceeding the amount they claimed. But 'My Lords' were inexorable. Of empty praise of the manner in which the jurors had acquitted themselves they were lavish enough. But of solid pudding as a material acknowledgment for juratorial sacrifices they were extremely sparing.

We regret that men who have deserved so well should be treated so ill. So far back as the 21st of May last they intimated that two guineas per day would be none too much. Though no one then anticipated that the investigation would drag on through so many weary months, counsel on both sides agreed with the presiding Judges that the request was reasonable. It was open to the Lords of the Treasury to have given a flat refusal. But that should have been done at the first opportunity, after the matter was brought to the knowledge of their solicitor. The Assistant Secretary, in his letter to the foreman, states that the matter was never 'formally' before the board till the trial was over. But if 'the board' had notice of the application they were bound to consider it, and they ought not now to shelter themselves under the plea that their own solicitor had so much confidence in their sense of justice that he was content informally to apprise them of the appeal which the court had made. There are rumors that one juror had lost a very large sum through the unfaithfulness of employes, who took dishonest advantage of their master's involuntary absence. Another has, it is said, been compelled to part with a lucrative business, because he found it would not go on without his supervision, while all have suffered more or less from the tax which the trial has laid upon them. Under such circumstances two guineas per day does not seem an extravagant remuneration. We grant that it is double what special jurors usually receive. But, on the other hand, the trial has lasted twenty times as long as is appointed for ordinary Nisi Prius sittings. Jurymen complain of being summoned to Westminster or Guildhall for a fortnight, though they are not more than half that time in actual attendance. Those who tried the Tichborne claimant were kept for 189 days in close session, during the whole of which they followed the turnings and twistings of the case with marvelous intelligence, and with unflagging industry. To give them what they asked would cost exactly seventy-eight guineas more per man than 'My Lords' have thought fit to award. Compared with other expenses this amount is a mere bagatelle, and it is to be hoped that the application will even yet be reconsidered. The late Government incurred well-deserved reproach for setting two Treasury clerks to cut down expenses which infinitely more competent critics had allowed. We trust that those who now preside in Downing street will not reproduce the mistakes of their predecessors."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE TREATY.

The treaty between the Queen and Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna has been presented to Parliament and printed. The treaty, which consists of twenty-one articles, was signed at St. Petersburg on the 22d of January, 1874, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 29th of January. Article 3 provides that the Duchess is not to be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession of the Orthodox Church, but shall, nevertheless, of her own free will, accompany the Duke to chapels and churches of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and other Protestant Churches and chapels at all times when it shall be fitting that she should assist at ceremonies and other public acts which may be held therein. Children born of the marriage are to be brought up as Protestants. By article five the Emperor assigns to his daughter the usual marriage portion granted to Emperors' daughters of 1,000,000 roubles, (about £150,000,) which is to remain forever in Russia, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which will be paid half-yearly to her Imperial Highness, who is to have the separate and exclusive enjoyment of it, and is to be at liberty to dispose of it by will. The Emperor also, "as a mark of his particular affection, and which is not to be considered as a precedent for the future," grants to the Duchess an annual sum of 75,000 roubles (£11,250) for life, which her Royal Higness is also to be at liberty to dispose of according to her own free will and pleasure. The Emperor also assigns to his daughter a special marriage portion of 1,000,000 roubles (£150,000) to be dealt with in the same manner as the ordinary marriage portion. Her Royal Highness retains possession of her private capital, amounting when the treaty was signed to 600,000 roubles (£90,000.) There is to be only one household for the Duke and Duchess, and her Imperial Highness is to be at liberty to make any contribution she may please to the expense of the joint establishment; but the debts and obligations of the Duke and Duchess are not be common to both. If her Royal Highness should become a widow she is to have £6,000 a year from the English revenues, and is to be at liberty to live in any country she pleases; and at her death, whether she die before or after the Duke, the marriage portions and interest and her private capital are to be appropriated for the benefit of her children. In the event of her Royal Highness dying before her husband and leaving no children, the Duke is to have the enjoyment for life of the interest of the ordinary marriage portion of the Duchess, and at his death it is to revert to the Emperor of Russia. The special marriage portion would at once revert to the Emperor in the event of the Duchess dying before her husband, and without children. The only sum which would go absolutely to the Duke would be a sum of 250,000 roubles (£37,500,) which is to be taken out of the marriage portion mentioned in Article V., the interest on this sum being deducted from the interest on the marriage portion, which, as already stated, his Royal Highness is to receive during his life.

A REMARKABLE MONKEY.

The London *Daily News* of March 23 has the following:

"It is hardly a usual thing to make the death of a monkey the subject of a special announcement in a newspaper. But when one of the 'upper ten' of our poor relations takes his departure for the happy hunting grounds, it is only just that a passing notice should be taken of the event. 'Joe,' the chimpanzee, which for three years has had the honor of a separate apartment in the monkey house at the Zoölogical Gardens, was one of these apish aristocrats; and the other occupants of that noisy dwelling are now in mourning for Joe, who recently died after about two months' illness. Of all the members of the ape tribe the chimpanzee is probably the most tractable, and of all chimpanzees, Joe was perhaps the best tempered fellow that ever existed. The readiness he always exhibited to learn any new trick the ingenuity of his keeper could devise was remarkable; and the good temper he always displayed when asked to perform them for the benefit of visitors was no less surprising. He emulated the achievements both of Blondin and Leotard with equal success, and seemed especially proud of himself when he was ordered to go through the series of gymnastic exercises which embraced the feats that have made the names of those men known all the world over. Joe had the sense to know that it was dangerous to play with fire; whether or not he was one of the proverbial 'burnt children' who 'dread the fire,' he never attempted to explore the mysteries of the open fire-place, which was generally furnished, for his accommodation, with a bright fire, not that he was devoid of curiosity, for he would seriously examine the texture of his visitors' coats and dresses, and make a point of discovering whether the proffered hand which was held forth for him to shake was capable of bearing a good hard squeeze. Joe was something of a critic of boots, too, or else he was interested in knowing whether any of his 'developed' relations suffered for their improved state by the infliction of corns on the feet. If a nut were presented to him he would not crack it in the usual way by the application of dental force, but would place it under the donor's foot, and assist the process by administering a sharp blow with his fist on the toes of his unsuspecting visitor. He always seemed devotedly attached to his keeper, and when shut up close in his room would summon him by repeated knocks at the door. In the evening, when the time for bidding him 'good-night' approached, he used frequently to go into quite a frenzy of grief, tearing his hair, rolling on the floor, and screaming out like a bad-tempered, spoiled baby, with extra strong lungs. Nevertheless he was really good-tempered, and was never known to maliciously attempt to hurt any one. He would show his visitors to the door with the utmost politeness, turning the handle and opening the door without assistance, and shaking hands with his departing guests. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*; but Joe had one fault, and we cannot help saying we hope no pick-pockets were ever among Joe's favored guests—he might have taught them a lesson in the pilfering line of business which would have borne dangerous fruit in a London crowd."

THE EXTRACTION OF INDIGO.

The *Tour du Monde* gives some details relative to the proceedings employed in the extraction of indigo in India: "The valuable tinctorial matter is furnished by the young shoots, and not by the flower, as is generally believed. The gathering of them is a delicate operation, as, when they have attained the desired growth, they must be removed at once and in the night, for the sun would wither the little branches and deprive them of their qualities. Consequently many hands are required, and all the villagers on the domain are called into requisition. The laborers are dispersed in the fields at about midnight, and in the morning the produce is placed in stone troughs, previously filled with water. Then the sun is, in its turn, called on to do its work, and under the influence of its rays those matters enter into a sort of fermentation; the water becomes iridescent and turns blue rapidly. After the lapse of about forty-eight hours the liquid is drawn off into smaller receptacles. It then gives off a slightly ammoniacal smell, and is almost black in color. It is allowed to evaporate still more, then placed in metallic vats, warmed by steam, and in which when the evaporation is terminated, it forms a deposit of pure indigo. All that has to be further done is to pack it up and send it to the Calcutta market."

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, OLD HADLEY, MASS. The Summer term will commence on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address F. HOFFMAN and R. C. FLACK, Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—MALE teacher wanted May 1.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.
EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.
MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.
AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.
o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.
mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.
JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.
S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.
mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.
WM. BARTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.
o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.
GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-1aw6mTh

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC...........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9
*China, Saturday, April 25	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat.....April 11	Trinacria, Thurs...April 23
Elysia, Tuesday....April 14	Anglia, Saturday...April 25
India, Saturday....April 18	California, Tues....April 28
Bolivia, Tuesday...April 21	Castalia, Thursday.April 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday...April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEZ........Saturday...May 2
PEREIRE.........SURMONT..........Saturday...May 16
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAU..........Saturday...May 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.........Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF ALABAMA..........SATURDAY, April 18
STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, May 2
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....April 28, 3 P. M.
.............................May 5, at 3 P. M.
.............................May 12, at 2 P. M.
.............................May 19, at 3 P. M.
.............................May 26, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece, Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. Spain, Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy, Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.........Tuesday, April 21, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, April 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.............................$120
Second cabin............................72
Steerage................................30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)......April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......April 25
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS TO EVERY PART of the world issued at reductions from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. They are available by every line of steamers. They are printed in English and in the language of the country where used. They allow passengers to stop en route, which ordinary tickets do not.
They can be used by single travelers and in any series of combinations.
Cook's hotel coupons guarantee best accommodations at 300 first-class hotels at uniform and reduced rates.
"Cook's Excursionist" for April now ready. Price, ten cents. Contains fares and expense for over 1,000 European towns.
Cook's next personally-conducted party to the south of France and Italy sails by Egypt May 9. Price, $650, gold, for 100 days' accommodations, all first-class.
Address COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.
Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.
Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC..........April 1
ALASKA..................April 18
........................May 2
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 11.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA. AMERICAN LINE.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 9 East River as follows:
Steam-ship PERIT, ELLIS, Commander, THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock M.
Steam-ship ALBEMARLE, KELLY, Commander, THURSDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock M.
Passage, $30 gold. Excursion tickets for the round trip (good during the season by either ship) issued at $50 gold.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LUNT BROTHERS, No. 28 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........April 27
CORINTH...........May 15
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.............April 10
ETNA..............April 29
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

BERMUDA MAIL STEAMERS,

Under contract with Br. Government, and carrying United States mails.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER OFFICE, No. 2 Broadway. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR Albany and Troy.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER leaves Spring street pier MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS at 6 P. M. Fare only $1; deck, 50 cents. Connecting with railroads. Returning, leave Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS E. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Marcus E. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap2-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. FEARING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward S. Fearing, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap2-1aw3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS J. RENARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis J. Renard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS F. SHERWOOD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Silas F. Sherwood, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE M. COMMEYER and FREDERICK G. BELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Eugene M. Commeyer and Frederick G. Bell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Goldstein and Henry Goldstein, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, Assignee.
mh26-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM N. ELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William N. Ely, of New-York City, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN L. LOUDON, Assignee,
ap9-1aw3wTh* No. 139 Maiden lane, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. OSBORN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry S. Osborn, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated 15th day of January, 1874. H. K. THURBER, Assignee, No. 173 Chambers street, New-York City.
ap2-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of CHARLES H. INGALLS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Trustee, No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
mh26-1aw3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 4,524.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK J. BANG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank J. Bang, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Assignee, No. 218 Fulton street, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.
ap9-1aw3wTh*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of WILMER W. MENDENHALL, of Manchester, Ocean County, N. J., that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 1st day of May next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a division of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Wilmer W. Mendenhall will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Ocean, before the ensuing term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.
WM. I. JAMES, Assignee.
Dated Toms River, March 2, 1874. mh5-1aw6wTh

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.
Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.
Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.
The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.
Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.
By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.
JOHN M. CLANCY, DANIEL O. CONNELL, WM. RICHARDSON, ADOLPH GUBNER, JOHN H. SNYDER, W. C. McKINNY, J. L. RYDER, } Committee on Penitentiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 51, on West 44th st., near 11th av.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JOEL W. MASON, JOHN MORGAN, JAMES R. CUMING, ADNA H. UNDERHILL, WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, March 26, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
HENRY MERZ, THEODORE H. MEAD, ADAM WEBER, OWEN MURPHY, FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the south side of 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID H. KNAPP, JOSEPH P. FALLON, LAWSON F. FULLER, ANDREW SMITH, GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 20, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 13, 1874, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for desks, &c., in two class-rooms of Grammar School No. 32.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
H. D. RAMSEY, M. D., THOMAS MAHER, WILLIAM KILLIAN, THOMAS J. HALL, AUSTIN ABBOTT,
Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 30, 1874.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., April 9, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. May 9, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, during twelve months, commencing July 1, 1874.
Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
C. W. HARROLD, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

TO MACHINISTS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline Mass.
For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE or Yellow Pine or Spruce Piles.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. ISAACS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874. BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 11th day of March, 1874.
BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS,
mh19-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—PETER KEARNEY, plaintiff, against JOHN JARDINE, Harvey Baker, and Clarissa M. Baker, his wife, and David McMaster, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
mh5-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SAFES.

ONE OF HERRING'S $500 SAFES, IN PERfect order, for sale low. Apply second floor, front of No. 15 Broad st., City.